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WHILE "DOPED" HE SAILED

Says He Drank Two Waukegan Beers and Was Dazed

Tuesday, October 23, George Hockney, of Lake Bluff, went to Waukegan at 1 in the afternoon and going to the Security Savings Bank drew out $750 in large bills and started for Warrenton Grove to pay off a mortgage of $1500 to Joseph Libal.

Hockney never arrived at Warrenton.

He says that after leaving the bank he entered one of the saloons between Genesee and County streets, on the north side of Washington, drank two glasses of beer, and knew no more until he was half way across the Atlantic Ocean on the way to the home of his childhood in England.

Attorney A. K. Stearns expresses belief in the story as does R. Hall McCormick of Chicago, Hockney's former landlord.

Unchanged in any detail of personal appearance, with the exception of a worried look, due to the condition in which he finds his affairs, George Hockney, the missing Lake Bluff man, was interviewed in the presence of Attorney A. K. Stearns, who represents his interests, and told the strangest and most fascinating tale of a lapse of identity that Waukegan and perhaps the state of Illinois has ever known.

At 1 on the afternoon of Tuesday, October 23, Hockney went to Waukegan. A mortgage on stock held by Joseph Libal, amounting to $1500, was due and he went there to draw money from his banker, the Security Savings Bank, with which to pay it.

That he drew $754 from the Security Savings Bank in large bills is all that is known of him here. This the bank attested to the police.

Wednesday, the next day, barely twelve hours after Hockney was gone, it was ad[illegible] appeared.

He never h[illegible]wn to Warrenton, where he was suppos[illegible] so my[illegible] gone. Foul play was feared. [illegible]ged [illegible] and swamps between Wauk[illegible]aw. [illegible] the village were beaten up. H[illegible]ple descriptions were sent to other [illegible]temp college students at Lake Forest co[illegible]spect search.

And all the [illegible]'s. Hockney remained that he husband would not and could not leave her unprovided for, that he had been foully dealt with, that his dead body would be found.

Then, when all hope was gone, and the nine days of wonder had expired, Hockney was heard from. There are two stories. One is that Jos. Libal called the English police to arrest him. Hockney himself says that he cabled his wife that he was safe in Peterborough, England, with his own people, that he was coming back on the next steamer to settle all, that he had not absconded.

Now, the most remarkable thing of all is what Hockney says himself.

"After I left the bank on the day that I disappeared, as they say, I went into some saloon over there near the Security Bank and drank two glasses of beer."

"It must have been drugged," interjected Attorney Stearns and Hockney nodded.

"That's the last I know," continued Hockney in his English accent. "I didn't know where I was or what I was doing until I woke up half way across the Atlantic on the way to England."

"I am going back to the McCormick farm," stated Hockney, "and there I will work until every dollar is paid. I will square myself and intend to do the right thing. Remarkable as my story is it is the truth and I am concealing nothing."

Contrary to general belief, Hockney has as yet received no financial aid from his people in England, and will borrow to start again.

"He returned to find his place stripped as by wolves," said Attorney Stearns in comment," and he has to start all over again. I wish to state that only the Libal mortgage was due for settlement, the others being due later. There is another point: Libal did not have Hockney arrested as reported. Hockney cabled his wife and she told Libal where he was. That's the way it was."

Although questioned closely, Hockney maintained that he did not know where he went after the two beers, whether he rode on steam or freight cars, or cars at all, how he felt or what cities or villages he went through, what people he met. The only thing he could state was that he bought his steamer ticket in his own name, as far as he knew. He did not mention his adventure to any one on board the boat on which he crossed the ocean, one of the Hamburg-American line, the name of which he says he does not know.

"I was in a dazed condition," he says simply. "I don,t know what I did except that I woke up in mid ocean to know that I had no business there and on my a[illegible] in England, after a stay in Peterb[illegible]roug[illegible] cabled my wife and came home on th[illegible]ne boat but one, the first being filled so that I could not get passage."

He did not "wake up" he said until after the Libal mortgage was overdue and he knew it was no use to cable. He did not know the shape in which his farm and family were placed.

"Yes, I had my money all right," he said, "all except about $250. I don't know where that went. My idea was, you know to pay Libal half the mortgage and wait to collect now."

"He told me before the mortgage was drawn so I could sell my cattle as long as I left enough to clear his obligation, so the sale was no crime.

"I had more than enough on my place to clear all obligations if the stuff had been properly handled."

"They sold fancy Angus cattle for common beef at the Libal sale," said Attorney Stearns.

Up to the time of the interview, Hockney had seen no one, he said, with the exception of Mrs. Hockney, Robert Peter, his father-in-law, R. Hall McCormick, who will back him, and his attorney, Mr. Stearns.

No attempt will be made to arrest the saloonkeeper who purposely drugged the beer, or to trace the man's footsteps.

The vital fact, in the opinion of all, is that he will stay and make good his obligations, repairing his fortunes scattered to the winds by the strangest chain of circumstances that ever came to the attention of the people of Lake county.

In response to a query put by Attorney Stearns, Hockney stated that he had never been in a trance or subject to mental lapses, fits or spells of unconsciousness, and could not understand his recent experience.

Shylock's Origon.

Shakespeare derived the character Shylock from an actual occurrence which took place in Venice. According to the works of George Leti, we find that a wager of a pound of flesh was laid between a Christian and a Jew on the discovery of Santo Domingo. It is believed that Shakespeare took this incident for the plot of the Merchant of Venice.—The Sunday Magazine.

Public Speaker Interrupted

Public speakers are frequently interrupted by people coughing. This would not happen if Foley's Honey and Tar were taken, as it cures coughs and colds and prevents pneumonia and consumption. The genuine contains no opiates and is in a yellow package. Sold by J. H. Swan.

Happiness in Marriage.

It all comes around to one of two things, says Harper's Bazaar. With all married couples who differ in habit, in taste, in opinion, in mode of life, if there is to be any happiness somebody has to learn to give up, or give up minding that there is a difference. Either way is as good as the other. It is surprising how many things are not of any importance if one can only think they are not!

Three Virtues.

The chief recommendation in a young man is modesty, then dutiful conduct toward parents, then affection for kindred.—Cicero.

Life Insurance Oddities.

"A teetotaler," said an insurance agent, "is always looked on with favor as a risk, but 60 years ago teetotalism was considered injurious to the health, and no company would insure a teetotaler's life except at an extra high rate.

"Robert Warner, an Englishman, rather than pay that high rate started a temperance insurance company. All the teetotalers flocked to him to get the ordinary drinkers' rate. His concern is a flourishing one to-day.

"I never try to insure a red-headed man, for I always have bad luck with them. The red-headed are always taking sick, always dying off young. My friends share this dislike for red heads with me. In fact, we have a saying in life insurance, 'Red head, risky risk.'"

For chapped and cracked hands nothing is quite as good as an application of DeWitt's Witch Hazel Salve. Put it on before going to bed, use an old pair of gloves and see what a difference the morning will bring. Sold by J. H. Swan.

Increase in Scotland's Wealth.

The income tax returns show that Scotland during the last ten years has grown wealthy in business more rapidly than England, the rates of increase being 50 and 41 per cent. The greatest increase in any county was in Renfrew, due to Glasgow and Clyde influences, 109 per cent. In all Great Britain 25 persons were taxed on incomes of over $250,000 a year.

TRIES TO STOP TRACK LAYING

An Injunction is served on Knickerbocker Ice Company.

Claiming that long disuse of a certain track and change in ownership with a violation of the lease had forfeited rights to its rebuilding, Edward B. Doolittle, of Taylor Lake, has filed suit against the Knickerbocker Ice Company, asking for an injunction against them prohibiting them from laying a switch track on the north bank of Taylor Lake.

In 1885 the papers state Doolittle's father leased the right to lay a track to the lake and the erection of an ice house to John and James Griffith of Chicago.

The track and icehouse were used for some time and were finally abandoned. The tracks rusted and ties rotted, Doolittle claims, until this year when he subdivided the property and threw them away.

Now he states the Knickerbocker people have posession of the lease and have staked out a track which they intended laying. He is asking injunction against them. It is to be tried Monday.

Bazaar and Supper

The Ladie's Aid society will give their annual bazaar and supper on Friday afternoon and evening, December 14. Sale opens at 2 o'clock, Fancy articles, aprons, handkerchiefs, dolls etc., will be for sale. There will also be a booth of home made candy. Supper will be served from five till seven o'clock. Price 25 cents.

Menu

Fricaseed Chicken

Creamed Potatoes Biscuit

Slaw Squash

Jelly

Beet Pickles Cucumber Pickles

White Bread Brown Bread

Pumpkin Pie

Apple Pie Mince Pie

Cheese

Tea Coffee

OFFICERS STEP INTO NEW OFFICES

The officers in charge of the different offices in Lake County for the ensuing four years are as follows:

D. L. Jones, County Judge.

Albert L. Hendee, County Clerk.

Fred E. Ames, County Treasurer.

T. A. Simpson, County Supt. Schools.

E. J. Griffin, County Sheriff.

L. A. Hendee and Bess Bower are the deputies for the county clerk's office. L. C. Price, ex-treasurer, is deputy for the treasurer; Geo. N. Powell ex-sheriff, is chief deputy to the sheriff and A. C. Berry Ass't Deputy.

Japanese Race Horses.

The Japanese have a way of learning whatever foreign art or business they want to introduce into Japan. Two young Japanese are studying the business or science of horse-breeding in Kentucky, its capital. When they have mastered it they will start breeding establishments in Tokio. A Japanese horse may yet win the Futurity, the Grand Prix or the Derby.—Everybody's Magazine.

Notice.

All persons knowing themselves indebted to the firm of Thayer & Hembrook are requested to call and settle the same at once as we wish to close up all our accounts before Jan. 1, 1907.

Movement ever forward.

Inexorable law sets the young against the old, the new generation against the older, forcing it in the teeth of its own protesting tenderness and at the cost of its own aching sympathies forever forward and onward into untried paths, not always to its own immediate good, but always toward the ultimate advantage of more defiant generations yet to come. —Grace Ellery Channing.

Harplst for Paupers.

The Isle of Wight (England) workhouse now boasts an official harplst. Her duties are to lighten the dull hours of the inmates of the imebcile wards with solos on the harp and piano. The appointment was made by the guardians on the recommendation of the lunacy commissioners, and an elderly woman named Grace has been selected for the post.

Danger in Asking Advice

When you have a cough or cold do not ask someone what is good for it, as there is danger in taking some unknown preparation. Foley's Honey and Tar cures coughs, colds and prevents pneumonia. The genuine is in a yellow package. Refuse substitutes. Sold by J. H. Swan.

Harry Lehr's Witticism.

A "Lehric," as the witticisms of Harry Lehr are called, recently went the rounds of Newport. At a dinner where Robert Goelet said of a young millionaire; "He drank entirely too much. He was ruining his life. I am glad to see that he has sworn off. He drinks nothing but soda water now." "But he wears yellow glasses," said Mr. Lehr, "to make himself think that's it's champagne."

MR. AND MRS. AYLING ENTERTAIN

A Chinese Luncheon is Served at their Home at Bluff Park.

Mr. and Mrs. Wm. Ayling of Bluff Park entertained a number of their friends on the evening of November 30, at their new home which is a veritable palace. The guests arrived at about eight o'clock and after greetings were immediately summoned to the dining room by Mr. Tom Ayling beating on a Chinese gong.

e was attired as a Chinaman and was assisted in serving by his sister, Mrs. Geo. Burlingame, who was also attired in complete Chinese costume even to the little rocking slippers. Her perfect coiffure was adorned by all sorts of fans and ornaments.

The dining room was as perfect as a Chinese home. The decorations and dishes were beautiful and costly. The favors for the ladies were tiny fans and for the gents chinese lanterns. A chinese menu was served which was as follows.

Punch

Chop Suey Berry Pickles

Rose tea

Rice Mushroom dressing

Nuts

Chinese cake Cookies

Oranges

Puff Rice Candy

During the evening Mr. Tom "A-Ling" entertained a-la-vanderville. Mr. Wm. Alying favored with a character song. Those present were Messrs and Mesdames A. J. Lewis, W. Williams, L. B. Grice, J. J. Morley, and E. L. Simons, James Johnson and family Mrs. George Burlingame and sons, Mr. Jack Ayling and Mr. Tom Ayling.

Change of Firm.

Last week a deal was closed whereby the firm of Thayer & Hembrook sold their entire stock of merchandise to Wm. and Alex Gauger, who will take posession Janury 1, 1907, and the business will thereafter be conducted under the firm name of Gauger Bros.

Wm. Gauger has been employed in the store of Thayer & Hembrook for the past three years and Alex has been in the employ of Williams Bros. about four years. Both are enterprising popular young men who as clerks were obliging and ever ready to please. Both are well versed in the mercantile business and we predict that as business men they will meet with good success.

Was Seasick for Home.

The sensation of homesickness has been variously described, but never more graphically than by a little girl who, miles away from home and mamma, sat heavy-eyed and silent at a hotel table.

"Aren't you hungry, dear?" asked her aunt, with whom she was traveling.

"No'm."

"Does your head ache?"

"No'm."

"What is the matter?"

The child's lip quivered as she replied in a tremulous tone:: "I'm so seasick for home."

Handwriting and Health.

Slanting handwriting has just been proved to be responsible for the ailments of more than 50 per cent. of our young people. As both the steel pen and the slanting writing originally came from England, we exclaim with all our hearts: Let us keep the pen by all means, but send back the bad habits it brought in its train to the place whence they came!—Paris Petit Journal.

One Man's Wisdom.

Green—Who was it that said: "Let me make the songs of a nation, and I care not who makes its laws?"

Brown—I don't know the man's name, but he was a wise guy, all right.

Green—Becauses why?

Brown—Because it is possible to evade the laws, but one can't get away from the songs—especially when they become popular.

Voices of the Motor 'Bus.

The excruciating din made by the motor omnibuses is worse than ever. Perhaps the machinery of these cars of Juggernaut is beginning to wear; whatever the cause, the horrible rattling or jingle is like that of a lot of old scrap iron and tin rubbish furiously shaken up. The sense of hearing is becoming, in the main London streets, a sense of torture.—Saturday Review.

When Black Was White.

When Gen. John C. Black was in New York city some time ago he asked the colored man who had performed some service for him what his name was. "My name is White," replied the man. "Aren't you a pretty black man to be called White?" said the general, jokingly. The darky looked up at the general's snowy head, his white beard and his rather white face, and said: "And aren't yo' a pretty white man to be called Black, sir?"

MYSTERY SURROUNDS DEATH

Floyd Chaney, Jr. Died Suddenly in Waukegan Sunday

Ever of a despondent and morose disposition when ill, incited by almost constant insomnia, and believing that he would never again be in good health, did Floyd Chaney, 130 Stewart avenue, Waukegan, employed as bookkeeper and advertising man at the Hein Ornstein store during the past two or three months, take his own life Sunday evening by swallowing an overdose of chloral during the short time he was left alone by his wife. His wife, in speaking of the matter, admitted that that was her first thought, but that she could hardly believe that he would do such a thing.

The whole affair is shrouded in the greatest mystery and nothing definite will be known about the matter until the verdict of the coroner's jury has been returned.

Mrs. Chaney was interviewed and talked very freely about the matter. She said that her husband had been in ill health for several years at more or less frequent periods, his principal complaint being stomach trouble. He has suffered from insomnia for a number of years, and this together with the fact that he was never in good health are attributed by Mrs. Chaney for his despondent condition.

Sunday evening he told his wife that he believed that he would like some oysters, and although both were nearly ready for retiring, Mrs. Chaney went down stairs to telephone for a carriage to take them to some restaurant, leaving her husband in his room to get dressed for the trip.

Mrs. Chaney says that she busied herself about the kitchen for some little time and that after perhaps twenty minutes she called up stairs to know if her husband had finished dressing, and receiving no response hurried up stairs and saw her husband lying upon his back on the bed as if he had attempted to rise and had fallen backwards through exhaustion.

Mrs. Chaney said that the thought that he was dead never entered her mind, and hurrying down stairs she telephoned for the doctor and a police officer, but when they arrived the man was dead, and the surmise is that he was dead when first discovered by Mrs. Chaney.

Mrs. Chaney stated that her husband had informed her that he was taking chloral for the purpose of inducing sleep as that was the only means by which he could obtain any sleep. She states that he had been obliged to take other narcotics for many years as he had always been troubled with chronic insomnia.

Speaking of the matter, Mrs. Chaney stated that the first [illegible] that she thought of when she knew that her husband was dead was that he had taken an overdose of the chloral. She states, however, that she cannot believe that such was the case as it seems altogether too unlikely.

If death was really due to the chloral as facts would seem to show, it is very likely that death resulted in an accidental manner. As any one that is at all versed in medicine knows, a person who becomes addicted to the chloral habit as a means of sleep producer, must constantly increase the quantity of the drug in order to have the desired effect. In this manner the victim of the drug is forced to take a quantity large enough to kill an ordinary man. The danger is that in taking the drug, the user may unconsciously swallow an overdose and thus death would result.

Of course it is merely a supposition that chloral caused Chaney's death, but still it seems rather plausable inasmuch as Mrs. Chaney herself rather leaned toward that version.

Foolish Dietetic Fads.

"If men grimly eat to live, they will not live long," says Dr. Thomas Lathrop Stedman, in a protest against the desperate seriousness with which the present generation regards its food. Dr. Stedman suggests that people should eat what they like. "Appetite," he says, "is as necessary to digestion as is mastication, and what is eaten without relish is with difficulty, if at all, assimilated, for the stomach despises unsavory stuff and refuses to secrete sufficient fluid for its digestion."

The dietetic crank, he adds, is saved from the otherwise inevitable results of his folly by the fact that his enthusiastic appreciation of the unsavory food which he is persuaded will assure him strength and long life gives him a taste for it, and so the motherly stomach provides an abundance of gastric juice of the proper composition.

Nothing Doing.

"Well, sir," said the great lawyer.

The visitor spoke tremulously.

"I am a defaulter," he said, "and I want you to defend me."

The other shook him by the hand. "Certainly, I will defend you, my friend," he murmured kindly. "And how many hundred thousand did you say—"

"Hundred thousand!" the client interrupted. "Oh, sir, don't think me worse than I am. It is only $490 in all, and I expect to pay back every cent before I die."

The lawyer rose brusquely. His eye flashed scorn and contempt.

"George," he said to the office boy, "show this dishonest rascal out."

Easy Way to Get Rid of Stumps.

A method of getting rid of stumps which has been highly recommended, and which to be effective should be done now, is as follows:

Bore a hole one or two inches in diameter and about 18 inches deep into the center of the stump. Then put into this hole one or two ounces of saltpeter. Fill the hole with water and plug it up. In the spring take out the plug, pour in about one-half gallon of kerosene oil and light it. The stump will smolder away to the very extremities of the roots, leaving nothing but the ashes.—Farming.

Notice to Our Customers

We are pleased to announce that Foley's Honey and Tar for coughs, colds and lung troubles is not affected by the National Pure Food and Drug Law as it contains no opiates or other harmful drugs, and we recommend it as a safe remedy for children and adults. Sold by J. H. Swan.

Chicken's Long Fast.

A New Orleans [illegible]man has proved that a chicken can live 23 days without food or water. He makes affidavit that when his family moved recently a chicken securely nailed in a box was in the [illegible] of the new house, having been [illegible]en by the former tenants. T[illegible]o days later the cook was m[illegible] have explore the cellar and discover[illegible]reas[illegible]icken, emaciated, but still muc[illegible]me,

Too Much Evidence.

Anthony Preszyniski produced his wife's ashes and a certificate from a crematory company as evidence of her death when he tried to withdraw her deposit from a Vienna bank. The cashier has since posted a notice explaining that an affidavit is all that is necessary.—Wiener Carlcaturen.

Fatal Labor.

Railroad building in the Namti valley, China, is more destructive to human life than ever was the case with work on the isthmian canal. Consul T. Haynes, of Nankin, reports that the death rate in that valley in China is 70 per cent. of the total number of men employed.

For Thin Babies

Fat is of great account to a baby; that is why babies are fat. If your baby is scrawny, Scott's Emulsion is what he wants. The healthy baby stores as fat what it does not need immediately for bone and muscle. Fat babies are happy; they do not cry; they are rich; their fat is laid up for time of need. They are happy because they are comfortable. The fat surrounds their little nerves and cushions them. When they are scrawny those nerves are hurt at every ungentle touch. They delight in Scott's Emulsion. It is as sweet as wholesome to them.

Send for free sample.



Be sure that this picture in the form of a label is on the wrapper of every bottle of Emulsion you buy.

Scott & Bowne
Chemists
409-415 Pearl Street
New York
50c. and $1.00
All Druggists

Madame Midas

By Fergus Hume

CHAPTER XXVIII.—(Continued.)

Kitty Marchurst heard all this evidence in dumb horror. She now knew that after ruining her life this man wanted her to die a felon's death. She arose to her feet and stretched out her hands in protest against him, but before she could speak a word the place seemed to whirl round her, and she fell down in a dead faint. This event caused great excitement in court, and many began to assert positively that she must be guilty, else why did she faint? Kitty was taken out of court, and the examination was proceeded with, while Madame Midas sat pale and horror-struck at the revelations which were now being made.

Vandeloup further deposed that the bottle Kitty took from his desk was quite full; and, moreover, when the other bottle which had been found in her room was shown to him, he declared that it was as nearly as possible the same size as the missing bottle. So the inference drawn from this was that the bottle produced being three-quarters empty, some of the poison had been used.

The question now arose that, as the guilt of Miss Marchurst seemed so certain, how was it that Selina Sprotts was poisoned instead of her mistress? But this was settled by Madame Midas, who, being recalled, deposed that Kitty did not know Selina slept with her on that night, and the curtains being drawn, could not possibly tell two people were in the bed.

This was all the evidence obtainable, and the coroner now proceeded to sum up.

The jury retired, and the court was very much excited. Every one was quite certain that Kitty was guilty, but there was a strong feeling against M. Vandeloup as having been in some measure the cause, though indirectly, of the crime. But that young gentleman, in accordance with his usual foresight, had left the court and gone straight home, as he had no wish to face a crowd of sullen faces, and perhaps worse. Madame Midas sat still in court awaiting the return of the jury, with the calm face of a marble sphinx. But, though she suffered no appearances of suffering were seen on her serene face. She never had believed in human nature, and now the girl whom she had rescued from comparative poverty and placed in opulence had wanted to kill her. With clasped hands, aching heart, but passive face, she sat waiting for the end.

The jury returned in about half an hour and there was a dead silence as the foreman stood up to deliver the verdict. The jury found as follows:

That the deceased, Selina Jane Sprotts, died on the 21st day of November, from the effects of poison, namely, conia, feloniously administered by one Katherine Marchurst, and the jury, on their oaths, say that the said Katherine Marchurst feloniously, willfully and maliciously did murder the said deceased.

That evening Kitty was arrested and lodged in the Melbourne jail, to await her trial on a charge of willful murder.

CHAPTER XXIX.

Of two evils it is always best to choose the least, and as M. Vandeloup had to choose between the loss of his popularity or his liberty, he chose to lose the former instead of the latter.

At last the torture of wondering how much Kitty knew was too much for him, and he determined to go to the Melbourne gaol and interview her. So he obtained an order from the authorities to see her and prepared to start next morning. He sent the servant out for a hansom and by the time it was at the door M. Vandeloup, cool, calm and well dressed, came downstairs pulling on his gloves. The first thing he saw when he got outside was Pierre waiting for him with his old hat pulled down over his eyes, and his look of sullen resignation. Gaston nodded coolly to him and told the cabby he wanted to go to the Melbourne gaol, whereupon Pierre slouched forward as the young man was preparing to enter the cab and laid his hand on his arm.

"Well," said Vandeloup, in a quiet voice, in French, shaking off the dumb man's arm, "what do you want?"

Pierre pointed to the cab, whereupon M. Vandeloup shrugged his shoulders.

"Surely you don't want to come to the gaol with me," he said, mockingly, "you'll get there soon enough."

The other nodded and made a step toward the cab, but Vandeloup pushed him back.

"Well," he muttered to himself, "I'll have to humor him or he'll be making a scene—you can't come," he added aloud, but Pierre still refused to go away.

This conversation, or rather monologue, was carried on in French, so the cabman and the servant at the door were quite ignorant of its purport, but looked rather astonished at the conduct of the dirty tramp toward such an elegant looking gentleman. Vandeloup saw this and therefore determined to end the scene.

"Well, well," he said to Pierre in French, "get in at once," and then the dumb man entered the cab, he explained to the cabman in English: "This poor fellow is a pensioner of mine, and as he wants to see a friend of his in gaol I'll take him with me."

As they drove along Vandeloup said nothing to Pierre. They went along in silence, and when they arrived at the gaol Vandeloup told the cabman to wait for him and walked toward the gaol.

"You are coming inside, I suppose," he said, sharply, to Pierre, who still slouched alongside.

The dumb man nodded sullenly. Vandeloup smiled blandly, and agreed to let him enter with him. There was some difficulty with the warder at the door, as the permission to see the prisoner was only made out in the name of M. Vandeloup, but after some considerable trouble they succeeded in getting in.

"My faith!" observed Gaston, lightly, as they went along to the cell, conducted by a warder, "it's almost as hard to get into gaol as to get out of it."

"Why have you come here?" asked Kitty, as he appeared in her presence.

"Because I am your friend," he answered coolly.

"My friend!" she echoed scornfully, looking at him with contempt; "you ruined my life a year ago, now you have endeavored to fasten the guilt of murder on me, and yet you call yourself my friend; a good story, truly," with a bitter laugh.

"I could not help giving the evidence I did," replied Gaston, coolly, shrugging his shoulders; "if you are innocent, what I say will not matter."

"If I am innocent!" she said, looking at him steadily; "you villain, you know I am innocent!"

She looked vacantly round the cell and caught sight of Pierre shrinking back into the shadow.

"Why did you bring your accomplice with you?" she said, looking at Gaston.

"Really, my dear Bebe," he said, lazily, "I don't know why you should call him my accomplice, as I have committed no crime."

"Have you not?" she said, rising to her feet and bending toward him, "think again."

"No, I do not think I have," he answered, glancing keenly at her; "I suppose you want me to be as black as yourself?"

"You coward!" she said, in a rage, turning on him, "how dare you taunt me in this manner? Is it not enough that you have imperiled my life, without jeering at me thus?"

"Bah!" retorted Vandeloup, cynically, brushing some dust off his coat, "this is not the point; you insinuate that I committed a crime, perhaps you will tell me what kind of a crime?"

"Murder," she replied, in a whisper.

"Oh, indeed," sneered Gaston, coolly, though his lips twitched a little, "the same style of crime as your own? and whose murder am I guilty of, pray?"

"Randolph Villiers."

"Who can prove it?" he asked, contemptuously.

"I can!"

"You," with a sneer, "a murderess?"

"Who can prove I am a murderess?" she cried, wildly.

"I can," he answered, with an ugly look; "and I will if you don't keep a quiet tongue."

"I will keep quiet no longer," boldly rising and facing Vandeloup, with her hands clenched at her sides; "I have tried to shield you faithfully through all your wickedness, but now that you accuse me of committing a crime, which accusation you know is false, I accuse you, Gaston Vandeloup, and your accomplice, yonder," wheeling round and pointing to Pierre, who shrank away, "of murdering Randolph Villiers, at the Black Hill, Ballarat, for the sake of a nugget of gold he carried."

"You are mad," said Vandeloup, in a cold voice; "this is the raving of a lunatic; there is no proof of what you say; it was proven conclusively that myself and Pierre were asleep at our hotel while Mr. Villiers was with Barty at two o'clock in the morning."

"I know that it was proved," she retorted, "and by some juggery on your part; but, nevertheless, I saw you and him," pointing again to Pierre, "murder Villiers.

"You saw it," echoed Vandeloup, with a disbelieving smile; "tell me how."

"Ah!" she cried, taking a step forward, "you do not believe me, but I tell you it is true—yes, I know now who the two men were following Madame Midas as she drove away; one was her husband, who wished to rob her, and the other was Pierre, who, acting upon your instructions, was to get the gold from Villiers should he succeed in getting it from Madame. You left me a few minutes afterwards, but I, with my heart full of love—wretched woman that I was—followed you at a short distance, unwilling to lose sight of you even for a little time. I climbed down among the rocks and saw you seat yourself in a narrow part of the path. Pierre—that wretch that cowers in the corner—came down the path and you spoke to him in French. What was said I did not know, but I guessed enough to know you meditated some crime. Then Villiers came down the path with the nugget in its box under his arm. I recognized the box as the one which Madame Midas had brought to our house. When Villiers came opposite you you spoke to him; he tried to pass on, and then Pierre sprang out from behind the rock and the two men struggled together, while you seized the box containing the gold which Villiers had let fall, and watched the struggle. You saw that Villiers, animated by despair, was gradually gaining the victory over Pierre, and then you stepped in—yes; I saw you snatch Pierre's knife from the back of his waist and stab Villiers in the back. Then you put the knife into Pierre's hand, all bloody, as Villiers fell dead, and I fled away."

She stopped, breathless with her recital, and Vandeloup, pale but composed, would have answered her, when a cry from Pierre startled them. He had come close to them, and was looking straight at Kitty.

"Then!" he cried; "I am innocent?"

"You!" shrieked Kitty, falling back on her bed; "who are you?"

The man pulled his hat off and came a step nearer.

"I am Randolph Villiers!"

Kitty shrieked again and covered her face with her hands, while Vandeloup laughed in a mocking manner, though his pale face and quivering lip told that his mirth was assumed.

"Yes," said Villiers, throwing his hat on the floor of the cell, "it was Pierre Lemaire, and not I, who killed. The struggle took place as you described, but he," pointing to Vandeloup, "wishing to get rid of Pierre for reasons of his own, stabbed him, and not in the back. He thrust the knife into my hand, and I, in my blind fury, thought that I had murdered the dumb man. I was afraid of being arrested for the murder, so, as suggested by Vandeloup, I changed clothes with the dead man and wrapped my own up in a bundle. We hid the body and the nugget in one of the old mining shafts and then came down to Ballarat. I was similar to Pierre in appearance, except that my chin was shaven. I went down to the Wattle Tree Hotel as Pierre after leaving my clothes outside the window of the bedroom which Vandeloup pointed out to me. Then he went to the theater and told me to rejoin him there as Villiers. I got my own clothes into the room, dressed again as myself; then, locking the door so that the people of the hotel might suppose that Pierre slept, I jumped out of the window of the bedroom and went to the theater. There I played my part as you know, and while we were behind the scenes Mr. Wopples asked me to put out the gas in his room. I did so, and took from his dressing table a black beard, in order to disguise myself as Pierre till my beard had grown. We went to supper, and then I parted with Barty at 2 o'clock in the morning, and went back to the hotel, where I climbed into the bedroom through the window and reassumed Pierre's dress forever. It was by Vandeloup's advice I did not go to the Pactolus, where my wife would have recognized me. Then I, as the supposed Pierre, was discharged, as you know. Vandeloup, aping friendship, drew the dead man's salary and bought clothes and a box for me. In the middle of one night I, still disguised as Pierre, slipped out of the window and went up to Black Hill where I found the nugget and brought it down to my room at the Wattle Tree Hotel. Then Vandeloup brought in the box with my clothes, and we packed the nugget in it, together with the suit I had worn at the time of the murder. Following his instructions, I came down to Melbourne, and there disposed of the nugget—no need to ask how, as there are always people ready to do things of that sort for payment. When I was paid for the nugget, and I only got eight hundred pounds, the man who melted it down taking the rest, I had to give six hundred to Vandeloup, as I was in his power as I thought, and dare not refuse in case he should denounce me for the murder of Pierre Lemaire. And now I find that I have been innocent all the time, and he has been frightening me with a shadow. He, not I, was the murderer of Pierre Lemaire, and you can prove it."

CHAPTER XXX.

Madame Midas, now that Melbourne was so hateful to her, determined to leave it, and sent up to Mr. Calton in orded to confer with him on the subject. Calton came down to St. Kilda and was shown into the drawing room.

"It was kind of you to come quickly," she said, in her usual quiet, self-contained manner; "I wish to consult you on some matters of importance."

"I am at your service, Madame," replied Calton, taking a seat and looking keenly at the marble face before him.

"I am going to England," she said.

"After the trial, I presume?" observed Calton, slowly.

"Yes," she answered, hesitatingly; "do you think they will—they will—hang the girl?"

"I can't tell you," answered Caton; "if she is found guilty—well—I think she will be imprisoned for life."

"Poor Kitty," said Madame, sadly, "it was an evil hour when she met Vandeloup."

A sudden exclamation made him turn his head, and he saw Madame Midas, white as death, staring at the open French window, on the threshold of which was standing a man—medium height, black beard, and a haggard, hunted look in his eyes.

"Who is this?" cried Calton, rising to his feet.

Madame Midas tottered, and caught at the mantepiece for support.

(To be continued.)

A STRANGE ROMANCE.

George Ross and His Private Malaysian Colony.

Our favorite story is the one which Mr. Clifford calls "The Romance of a Scot's Family." George Ross, the son of a poor tenant farmer in the Orkneys, went out in a whaler to the China seas, entered the East India company's navy, and ultimately took to shipbuilding. When fortune came to him he went back to Scotland and carried off his whole family to the Cocos islands, which he annexed as his own. The tale of the colony which he founded there is scarcely inferior in interest to the history of Sarawak. His son was a dreamer, but his grandson was a mighty man of his hands, who turned the settlement of the Cocos Malays into a model commonwealth.

"They have developed much of the Scotsman's love of order, regularity, neatness and cleanliness—all virtues foreign to the race from which they spring. Their womanfolk, who tyrannize shamefully over the men since George Ross has set his face like a flint against the time-honored practice of wife-beating, indulge every Saturday in a wholesale 'redding up' of their houses, the like of which is not to be seen in all Asia. * * * Their sole lapse from virtue's way appears to be that they are apt to construct and conceal from the sight of their own rulers certain illicit stills—things not unknown in the records of Scotland, but startlingly inappropriate to a Mohammetan people—wherein to brew cocoanut toddy of an exceeding vileness."

It is said to think that the old isolation is likely to disappear, since a cable station is to be erected on the atoll, and strange men and ideas will soon break in upon the island calm. Every one must regret with Mr. Clifford the "loss of the simplicity and the seclusion, which have been the tools in the hands of an obscure Scot's family wherewith to fashion something so near in likeness to the perfect state."—London Spectator.

The man who marries for money seldom becomes round-shouldered from carrying what he gets.

Pattern Department

UP-TO-DATE DESIGNS FOR THE HOME DRESSMAKER

Chic Little Blouse.

This is a charming design for a waist to be worn on occasions which call for something a little dressier than a tailored blouse, but still informal enough to admit of a separate waist. Oriental chiffon is used in this model—a soft, pliable material that adapts itself well to the fine



PATTERN NO. 1593.

tucking used on the shoulders and sleeves—with a yoke and cuffs of delicate all-over lace edged with a row of insertion and frills of narrow lace. The trimming portions for the sleeves can be made detachable if a material is used that has to be laundered, and the design would be very pretty for a soft mull or batiste, with yoke either of all-over lace or fine embroidery.

The above pattern will be mailed to your address on receipt of 10 cents. Send all orders to the Pattern Department of this paper. Be sure to give both the number and size of pattern wanted, and write very plainly. For convenience, write your order on the following coupon:

Order Coupon.

No. 1593.

SIZE

NAME

ADDRESS

The Comfortable Coat Shirt.

It is surprising that anything so comfortable as the coat shirt should not have been thought of long ago! The simple device of opening a shirt down the front instead of the back obviates all necessity for what Bill Nye describes as "climbing hand over hand up the dark interior of a shirt," and also the inconvenience of straining one's self to get at the buttons on the back. When a man has once tried this style he is loath to return to the old-fashioned garment. The demand for them is increasing every day. The shirt is



PATTERN NO 1596.

cut otherwise on the lines of the ordinary garment, with collar and cuffs either attached or separate, as individual fancy dictates. These shirts are made up both in white and colored materials, and in wash flannel as well as in cotton and silk fabrics. The pattern is cut in sizes from 34 to 44 inches breast measure.

The above pattern will be mailed to your address on receipt of 10 cents. Send all orders to the Pattern Department of this paper. Be sure to give both the number and size of pattern wanted, and write very plainly. For convenience, write your order on the following coupon:

Order Coupon.

No. 1596.

SIZE

NAME

ADDRESS

Unfamiliar Facts.

Gelatin-stiffened jellies contain 95 per cent water.

Suicide is on the increase, especially among married males.

Eggs constitute the most universal human food of animal origin.

Plover eggs are esteemed a great delicacy in England and Germany.

Polo is probably the oldest of athletic sports. It has been traced to 600 B. C.

Americans are making an effort to establish a steel plant at Flushing, Holland.

Thermometers used by physicists show a change of a millionth of a degree.

At Niagara Falls 35,000 horsepower is used in twenty different electrical processes for producing metals and chemicals.

THE WASTE OF APPLES.

Good Fruit Lost to the Market Through Bad Shipping System.

Though one would not know it from market conditions, a Chicago correspondent says, it is a fact that the apple crop of the United States this year is 12,025,000 barrels greater than last year—or 30,120,000 barrels, all told. Where two apples were available to delight the apple lover last year there are three now. Rather, there should be three, but so great has been the waste of apples which could not find markets that the consumer will not be able to benefit in anything like the proportion he should.

Early in the season, when the fall apples began to ripen, the woe of the man with the big orchard was pitiable. He would see his trees breaking down under the weight of fruit, and know that even if he hauled the apples miles to a market town he could not get better than 20 cents a bushel for them, with a possibility that the local dealers would refuse to take them at any price. The hogs were the main beneficiaries of the crop.

When the winter apples ripened the situation was no better. An observer at a small town in central Illinois, from which the apple product of about a third of a county was shipped, has reported that there was a waste of 40,000 barrels in that territory alone, or about a quarter of the crop.

Consumers in the cities have benefited despite the waste by being able to get the poorer grades of apples at very low prices, but strange to say, the better grades have sold at retail for almost as high prices as they have brought in recent years of short crops. The quality of the apples is a little better, and the price a little lower, but the improvement in both factors combined does not begin to equal what would be expected from the huge production.

The causes of the waste have been the high freight rates and a car service which is not adequate for the emergency. Without the cold storage warehouses and the development of fruit transportation lines, the situation would be worse than it is, and the country would have even less benefits from the bounty of nature. The problem of organization to enable the country to get the best use of its resources is an enormous one and will remain such so long as the population continues to grow. It is one in which every citizen has an interest. To make two apples grow where one grew before is hardly more important than to make the two apples, when once they are grown, reach the mouths which want them.

WATERWAY IMPROVEMENTS.

Congress to Be Asked to Appropriate $50,000,000 a Year.

In a few years the United States will have the finest waterway system in the world if Congress should vote its approval of the movement which looks for an annual appropriation of $50,000,000 for waterway improvement.

The United States has within its boundaries, exclusive of seaboard, more than 43,000 miles of waters which, with proper attention, should be navigable. On these she has spent up to date $150,000,000. On the other hand, the tiny kingdom of Holland, with only 2,000 miles of navigable waterways, has already spent on them more than $1,500,000,000. France, with 4,000 miles, has spent $1,120,000,00, while Belgium, with less than 1,300 miles, has since 1875 spent in excess of $80,000,000. These large expenditures abroad have made rates there very low, whereby shippers in general have benefited.

The average appropriation in this country for each of the last ten years for all the rivers and harbors has been about $19,000,000. Germany, it is pointed out, has spent about four times this sum on the harbor of Hamburg alone. On the harbor at Liverpool, England, $200,000,000 has been spent. In fact, many a harbor in foreign lands has been improved and made more useful to both producer and shipper at a cost exceeding the whole annual appropriation of the United States.

The average cost of shipping one ton of goods one mile by rail in the United States is 7.70 cents. On the other hand, the average ton mile cost in the Great Lakes is only .02 of a cent; on the lower Mississippi, one mill; on the Ohio river to Cincinnati, one-third of one mill, and on the Erie canal, as estimated for its 12-foot depth when completed, about half a mill.

POLITICS and POLITICIANS

The most accurate returns obtainable until the official count is made indicate that Charles E. Hughes' plurality for Governor of New York is 61,500—the largest obtained in an "off year" since Morton was elected in 1894.

The National Petroleum Association, with headquarters at Cleveland, Ohio, has received written promises from the Governors of Indiana, Illinois, Minnesota, Missouri and others, that they will do all they can to obtain the enactment of an anti-rebate law, similar to those recently enacted in Iowa and Kansas.

Secretary of Navy Bonaparte has been advocating a scheme for improving the quality of candidates for public office. It is to have each party authorize an individual to choose all candidates within a designated territory, thus doing deliberately and intelligently the work which is now done so hastily and unsatisfactorily by nominating conventions. Such a legalized boss he would have elected annually by the voters of his party, and should be himself disqualified to hold office.

United States Senator Dick of Ohio remarked at Cleveland that he had become convinced that the income tax was the nearest we could come to an equitable and impartial system of taxation.

The report of Treasurer Sheldon of the New York Republican State committee shows that $332,011.36 was spent in the campaign which resulted in the election of Hughes as Governor. Of the total receipts, $313,023 were personal contributions. The largest contributors were J. P. Morgan & Co. and ex-Gov. Morton, each of whom gave $20,000. There were 3,300 contributors.

Nursing Mothers and Over-burdened Women

In all stations of life, whose vigor and vitality may have been undermined and broken-down by over-work, exacting social duties, the too frequent bearing of children, or other causes, will find in Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription the most potent, invigorating restorative strength-giver ever devised for their special benefit. Nursing mothers will find it especially valuable in sustaining their strength and promoting an abundant nourishment for the child. Expectant mothers too will find it a priceless boon to prepare the system for baby's coming and rendering the ordeal comparatively painless. It can do no harm in any state, or condition of the female system.

Delicate, nervous, weak women, who suffer from frequent headaches, backache, dragging-down distress low down in the abdomen, or from painful or irregular monthly periods, gnawing or distressed sensation in stomach, dizzy or faint spells, see imaginary specks or spots floating before eyes, have disagreeable, pelvic catarrhal drain, prolapsus, anteversion or retro-version or other displacements of womanly organs from weakness of parts will, whether they experience many or only a few of the above symptoms, find relief and a permanent cure by using faithfully and fairly persistently Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription.

This world-famed specific for woman's weaknesses and peculiar ailments is a pure glyceric extract of the choicest native, medicinal roots without a drop of alcohol in its make-up. All its ingredients printed in plain English on its bottle-wrapper and attested under oath. Dr. Pierce thus invites the fullest investigation of his formula knowing that it will be found to contain only the best agents known to the most advanced medical science of all the different schools of practice for the cure of woman's peculiar weaknesses and ailments.

If you want to know more about the composition and professional endorsement of the "Favorite Prescription," send postal card request to Dr. R. V. Pierce, Buffalo, N. Y., for his *free* booklet treating of same.

"You can't afford to accept as a substitute for this remedy *of known composition* a secret nostrum *of unknown composition*. Don't do it.

DISFIGURING SKIN HUMOR.

Impossible to Get Employment, as Face and Body Were Covered with Sores—Cured by Cuticura.

"Since the year 1894 I have been troubled with a very bad case of eczema which I have spent hundreds of dollars trying to cure, and I went to the hospital, but they failed to cure me, and it was getting worse all the time. Five weeks ago my wife bought a box of Cuticura Ointment and one cake of Cuticura Soap, and I am pleased to say that I am now completely cured and well. It was impossible for me to get employment, as my face, head and body were covered with it. The eczema first appeared on the top of my head, and it has worked its way around down the back of my neck and around the throat, down my body and around the hips. It itched so I would be obliged to scratch it, and the flesh was raw. I am now all well, and I will be pleased to recommend the Cuticura Remedies to all persons who wish a speedy and permanent cure of skin diseases. Thomas M. Rossiter, 200 Prospect Street, East Orange, N. J. Mar. 30, 1905."

Keep in Good Health.

There are many thousands of people all over the world who can attribute their good health to taking one or two Brandreth's Pills every night. These pills cleanse the stomach and bowels, stimulate the kidneys and liver and purify the blood. They are the same fine laxative tonic pill your grandparents used, and being purely vegetable they are adapted to children and old people, as well as to those in the vigor of manhood and womanhood.

Brandreth's Pills have been in use for over a century and are for sale everywhere, either plain or sugar-coated.

Corporate Greed.

Elevator Boy—Tyte-Phist & Co. have raised yer pay a cent an hour, have they?

Office Boy—Yes, but I have to work longer hours. Old Tyte-Phist has changed the regulator of the clock so it runs slower.—Chicago Tribune.

State of Ohio, City of Toledo, Lucas County, ss.:

Frank J. Cheney makes oath that he is senior partner of the firm of F. J. Cheney & Co., doing business in the City of Toledo, County and State aforesaid, and that said firm will pay the sum of ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS for each and every case of Catarrh that cannot be cured by the use of Hall's Catarrh Cure.

FRANK J. CHENEY.

Sworn to before me and subscribed in my presence, this 6th day of December, A. D. 1886. A. W. GLEASON,

(Seal.) Notary Public.

Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally, and acts directly on the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. Send for testimonials free. F. J. CHENEY & CO., Toledo, O.

Sold by all Druggists, 75c.

Take Hall's Family Pills for constipation.

One of the Two.

Ruffon Wratz (laboriously trying to read fragment of newspaper)—What is a "calumny?"

Goodman Gonrong—It's either a graduate of a college or it's the stuff they put in these bakin' powders. Wot about it?

MUSCULAR AILMENTS



The Old-Monk-Cure will straighten out a contracted muscle in a jiffy.

ST. JACOBS OIL

Don't play possum with pain, but 'tends strictly to business.

Price 25c and 50c.

CRISIS OF GIRLHOOD

A TIME OF PAIN AND PERIL

Miss Emma Cole Says that Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound has Saved Her Life and Made Her Well.

How many lives of beautiful young girls have been sacrificed just as they were ripening into womanhood! How many irregularities or displacements have been developed at this important period, resulting in years of suffering!



Miss Emma Cole

A mother should come to her child's aid at this critical time and remember that Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound will prepare the system for the coming change and start this trying period in a young girl's life without pain or irregularities.

Miss Emma Cole of Tullahoma, Tenn., writes:

Dear Mrs. Pinkham:

"I want to tell you that I am enjoying better health than I have for years, and I owe it all to Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound.

"When fourteen years of age I suffered almost constant pain, and for two or three years I had soreness and pain in my side, headaches and was dizzy and nervous, and doctors all failed to help me.

"Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound was recommended, and after taking it my health began to improve rapidly, and I think it saved my life. I sincerely hope my experience will be a help to other girls who are passing from girlhood to womanhood, for I know your Compound will do as much for them."

If you know of any young girl who is sick and needs motherly advice ask her to write Mrs. Pinkham, Lynn, Mass., and she will receive free advice which will put her on the right road to a strong, healthy and happy womanhood. Mrs. Pinkham is daughter-in-law of Lydia E. Pinkham and for twenty-five years has been advising sick women free of charge.

Quite the Opposite.

"You are of European extraction, are you not?" asked the hotel reporter.

"N—no," hesitatingly answered the new arrival, a radical reformer, who had left the shores of the old world in some haste. "I am of European—er—propulsion."

Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup for Children teething; softens the gums, reduces inflammation, allays pain, cures wind colic. 25 cents a bottle.

160 ACRE FARMS IN WESTERN CANADA FREE

The Canadian West is the Best West.

The testimony of tens of thousands during the past year is that the Canadian West is the best West. Year by year the agricultural returns have increased in volume and in value, and still the Canadian Government offers 160 acres free to every bona fide settler.

Some of the Advantages

The phenomenal increase in railway mileage—main lines and branches—has put almost every portion of the country within easy reach of churches, schools, markets, cheap fuel and every modern convenience.

The NINETY MILLION BUSHEL WHEAT CROP of this year means $60,000,000 to the farmers of Western Canada, apart from the results of other grains and cattle.

For advice and information address the Superintendent of Immigration, Ottawa, Canada, or the authorized Canadian Government Agent, W. D. Scott, Superintendent of Immigration, Ottawa, Canada, or C. J. Broughton, Room 430, Quincy Building, Chicago, Ill., Authorized Government Agents.

Please say where you saw this advertisement.

W. L. DOUGLAS

$3.50 & $3.00 Shoes

BEST IN THE WORLD

W. L. Douglas $4 Gilt Edge line cannot be equalled at any price

To Shoe Dealers: W. L. Douglas' Jobbing House is the most complete in this country. Send for Catalog



SHOES FOR EVERYBODY AT ALL PRICES.
Men's Shoes, $3 to $1.50. Boys' Shoes, $3 to $1.00. Women's Shoes, $4.00 to $1.50. Misses' & Children's Shoes, $2.25 to $1.00.
Try W. L. Douglas Women's, Misses and Children's shoes; for style, fit and wear they excel other makes.

If I could take you into my large factories at Brockton, Mass., and show you how carefully W. L. Douglas shoes are made, you would then understand why they hold their shape, fit better, wear longer, and are of greater value than any other make.

Wherever you live, you can obtain W. L. Douglas shoes. His name and price is stamped on the bottom, which protects you against high prices and inferior shoes. Take no substitute. Ask your dealer for W. L. Douglas shoes and insist upon having them.

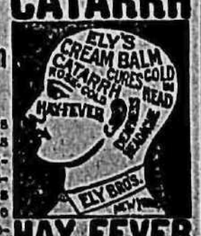
Fast Color Eyelets used; they will not wear brassy. Write for illustrated Catalog of Fall Styles.

W. L. DOUGLAS, Dept. 14, Brockton, Mass.

A Positive CURE for CATARRH

Ely's Cream Balm

Is quickly absorbed. Gives Relief at Once.



It cleanses, soothes heals and protects the diseased membrane. It cures Catarrh and drives away a Cold in the Head quickly. Restores the Senses of Taste and Smell. Full size 50 cts., at Druggists or by mail; Trial Size 10 cts. by mail.

Ely Brothers, 56 Warren Street, New York.

If afflicted with sore Eyes, use Thompson's Eye Water

FILLING UP THE CANADIAN WEST

The American Settler Is Welcomed to Canada.

A number of the leading newspapers on this side of the line have been noticing the growth of the Canadian West in recent years, and draw attention to the fact that there seems to be no abatement of the influx of settlers to that great grain-growing country. The Buffalo Express thus refers to the subject:

"Canada West continues to grow. There were 4,174 homesteads entries there in July of this year, as against 3,571 in July, 1905. Canada plumes herself over this fact with becoming pride. But what appears to make our neighbors happiest is the statement that of these 4,174 homesteaders, 1,212 were from this side of the line. Little is said about the 97 Canadians who recrossed the border to take up homes in Canada West, of of the 808 from Great Britain, or of the 1,236 from non-British countries. It appears that the item in this July report that makes Canada rejoice most is this of the 1,212 American farmers who decided to try their fortunes in Canada West.

"The compliment is deserved. The 1,212 were mostly from Dakota and other farming States, and go into Canada fitted better than any other class of immigrants for developing the new country. They take capital with them, too, say Canadian papers proudly. In every way they are welcome over there."

As the Express well says, the American is welcomed to Canada, and the reasons given are sufficient to invite the welcome. The American farmer knows thoroughly the farming conditions that prevail in the Canadian prairie provinces, and is aware of every phase of agricultural development in recent years. In practical knowledge of what is wanted to get the largest return for labor and investment he is by long odds superior to any European settler. He knows what is required to bring success, and he is able and willing to do it, and his future causes no apprehension to the successful Canadian farmer.

The agent of the Canadian Government, whose address appears elsewhere, says that the difference between the manners and customs of the farmer from Dakota, Oregon or Minnesota and the farmer from Manitoba, Saskatchewan or Alberta is not nearly so marked as that between the farmer of the Maritime provinces and the Ontario tiller of the soil. Hence the welcome to the free homesteads of the Canadian West (and there are hundreds of thousands of them left) that is extended to the settler from the Western States.

Not Excluding American Students.

The authorities of the University of Berlin say that statements published abroad to the effect that the stringent regulations concerning the admission of students are designed to exclude many Americans altogether are untrue. Any graduate of an American college who presents a passport and the diploma of bachelor of arts or any other equivalent degree will be admitted without any questions. It is true that the diplomats of some of the smallest institutions bearing the name of colleges are omitted from the list of those recognized. The new regulations are directed against Russians not having sufficient means of support or who are academically unqualified.

To Wash Flannels.

Dissolve a liberal amount of Ivory Soap in a tub of warm water; have ready a second tub of water of the same temperature, also a little soapy. Wash the flannels, a piece at a time, by rubbing between the hands. Do not let lay in the water, but rinse immediately; wring with the hands and dry in the sun.

ELEANOR R. PARKER.

Sad Result.

Mrs. Highmus—Your automobile ran over a baby wagon? Horrors! What happened?

Mrs. Showfer—Just what always happens whenever I do that. Broke the bottle and cut the tire.

This Will Interest Mothers.

Mother Gray's Sweet Powders for Children, used by Mother Gray, a nurse in Children's Home, New York, cure Constipation, Feverishness, Teething Disorders, Stomach Troubles and Destroy Worms; 30,000 testimonials of cures. All druggists, 25c. Sample FREE. Address Allen S. Olmsted, Le Roy, N. Y.

Yet He Meant Well.

William Henry Harrison had just won the battle of Tippecanoe.

"I felt that it was up to me," he explained, "to give the future novelists of Indiana a sort of historical background."

For, with the simple mindedness of great men, it did not occur to him that Indiana's coming authors would choose to locate the scenes of their best selling stories in Palestine, Mexico, Graustark, France and other foreign countries.

All Is Vanity!

"At first," said the apartment house philosopher, "life in a flat seems an interesting study of humanity, but soon you lose your urbanity, part with your Christianity, fall into profanity, and pass by swift stages from mental inanity into violent insanity."



IN THE PUBLIC EYE

Rev. Joseph Anderson Vance, D. D., who declared from his pulpit in the Hyde Park Presbyterian Church, Chicago, that it is practically impossible for a poor man to get justice to-day in a legal controversy when his opponent is rich, has been pastor there since 1899. During his residence in Chicago he has been identified with the Bureau of Charities, in which capacity he has spent much time among the poorer people of the city and has studied the obstacles against which they do battle. He was born in Sullivan County, Tennessee, Nov. 17, 1864. He was awarded the B. D. degree by Union Seminary, Virginia, in 1888, was made a D. D. by Huron (S. D.) College in 1901, and in 1903 the same honor was conferred on him by his alma mater, King College. He has previously held pastorates at Louisville, Ky., and Baltimore.



REV. J. A. VANCE.

-:—:-

Nelson O. Nelson of St. Louis, a millionaire manufacturer, suggests money as a cure for the child labor evil. He proposes to make good to needy parents the weekly income they would lose if their children under 14 were taken from the factories and sent to school. His proposition has been submitted to the women's clubs of St. Louis. Mr. Nelson offers to pay half the money if the women's clubs will pay the other half. It is said his investigations indicate only a third of the child workers under 14 are at work through actual necessity. Mr. Nelson is well known for his communal village of Le Claire, Ill., where he lives among his workers and shares his profits with them.



N. O. NELSON.

-:—:-

Professor Goldwin Smith, who has recently celebrated his eighty-third birthday, is one of Canada's grand old men. Sixty years ago he was a contributor to the London Saturday Review, and forty-eight years ago he was a professor at Oxford, where he had for a pupil the present king of England. Professor Smith is a native of Berkshire, England, but he has always manifested the greatest interest in new world institutions and about thirty years ago took up his residence in Toronto. When Ezra Cornell founded his university at Ithaca, N. Y., Goldwin Smith was made honorary professor of English and constitutional history and delivered several courses of lectures.



PROF. SMITH.

-:—:-

William Matthew Holderby of Cairo, Ill., a student at Princeton theological seminary and a missionary worker among the boys of Princeton, N. J., has started a crusade against excessive drinking by the students of Princeton university and has shocked the university and town with his charges. The college authorities admit there is drinking, but say that on account of the smallness of the town the drinking appears to be more prevalent than it really is.



W. M. HOLDERBY.

-:—:-

Eugene A. Foss, vice president of the Boston reciprocity league, is in Berlin studying the reciprocity situation from the German standpoint.

-:—:-

Wade H. Ellis, Attorney General of Ohio, is one of the most active opponents of the attempts of the Standard Oil trust to have things all its own way in that commonwealth. Mr. Ellis is a Kentuckian, born just across the Ohio River from Cincinnati, where he received his early education. Although he was admitted to the bar in 1890, he did not practice for several years, but went into journalism, at one time being editor in chief and business manager of the Commercial Tribune of Cincinnati.



W. H. ELLIS.

-:—:-

Cruny, a penniless anarchist of Paris, was recently arrested. The news was published in the provinces and was seen by a lawyer who had been seeking him for months as an heir to a fortune. Now that Cruny has means he is to be released from prison. He says that his views of economic questions have already undergone a radical change.

-:—:-

Gustav Wolff, a sign painter of St Louis, has had two pictures prominently hung in the Paris salon.

Horror of Needless Noise.

It is the needlessness of most noises that renders them insufferable. You sleep very well through the roar of a wintry storm, but if some one has forgotten to fasten a blind, and it begins to bang, then you are lost; you might as well get up and locate that blind and fasten it first as last. The manifold noises of your steamer's plunge through the night, with the perpetual wash of the sea, unite in a lullaby to which the worst conscience sinks into repose; but a snorer breaking from the next stateroom recalls the memory of all one's sins. The rush and leap and incessant but varied grind and clang of the sleeping car become soothing at last, but a radiator, beginning to fizz and click after the steam has been turned off, seems to leave the would-be sleeper no resource but suicide; if you could get at the second engineer, and leave him weltering in his gore, you could snatch a few catnaps before morning; but you cannot get at the second engineer after midnight in most hotels. Continuous noises and necessary noises are things you can adjust senses or your spirits to; but the noise without a reason, without an apparent right, like the knawing of a rat in the wainscot, is what drives so many to perdition.—W. D. Howells, in Harper's.

Omissions of History.

Socrates was busily engaged in writing.

"Why do you keep on grinding out that stuff?" shrilly asked Xantippe. "It doesn't sell. Nine-tenths of it comes back from the publishers!"

"I know it," he said. "I am writing for the benefit of posterity, in the belief that——"

"Posterity!" snapped Xantippe. "What has posterity ever done for you, I'd like to know!"

"Posterity, my dear," mildly rejoined Socrates, "has always been polite enough not to interrupt me in the middle of a sentence."

Which crushing retort silenced the good dame for the space of nearly thirty seconds.

TEN YEARS OF PAIN.

Unable to Do Even Housework Because of Kidney Troubles.

Mrs. Margaret Emmerich, of Clinton street, Napoleon, Ohio, says: "For fifteen years I was a great sufferer from kidney troubles. My back pained me terribly. Every turn or move caused sharp, shooting pains. My eyesight was poor, dark spots appeared before me, and I had dizzy spells. For ten years I could not do housework, and for two years did not get out of the house. The kidney secretions were irregular, and doctors were not helping me. Doan's Kidney Pills brought me quick relief, and finally cured me. They saved my life."



Sold by all dealers. 50 cents a box. Foster-Milburn Co., Buffalo, N. Y.

Still, He Didn't Kick.

"You cooked a pudding for your husband in one of these hay stoves, did you? How did he like it?"

"Well, he said it wasn't so bad, but he thought the pudding seemed to spoil the taste of the hay."

Many who formerly smoked 10c cigars now smoke Lewis' "Single Binder" straight 5c cigar. The best combination of the best tobaccos. Lewis' Factory, Peoria, Ill.

The French domain in Africa comprises one-third of the surface of the continent.

900 DROPS

CASTORIA

A Vegetable Preparation for Assimilating the Food and Regulating the Stomachs and Bowels of INFANTS & CHILDREN

Promotes Digestion, Cheerfulness and Rest. Contains neither Opium, Morphine nor Mineral. NOT NARCOTIC.

Recipe of Old Dr SAMUEL PITCHER

Pumpkin Seed—
Alx. Senna +
Rochelle Salts—
Anise Seed +
Peppermint—
Bi Carbonate Soda +
Worm Seed—
Clarified Sugar
Wintergreen Flavor

A perfect Remedy for Constipation, Sour Stomach, Diarrhoea, Worms, Convulsions, Feverishness and LOSS OF SLEEP.

Fac Simile Signature of
Chas. H. Fletcher.
NEW YORK.

At 6 months old
35 DOSES—35 CENTS

EXACT COPY OF WRAPPER

CASTORIA

For Infants and Children.

The Kind You Have Always Bought

Bears the Signature of Chas. H. Fletcher.

In Use For Over Thirty Years

CASTORIA

THE CENTAUR COMPANY, NEW YORK CITY.

Sale Ten Million Boxes a Year.

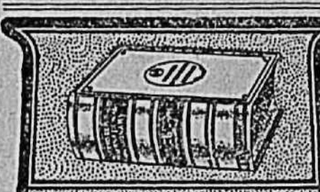
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CANDY CATHARTIC

10c, 25c, 50c. THEY WORK WHILE YOU SLEEP. All Druggists

BEST FOR THE BOWELS



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NO OTHER CHRISTMAS GIFT will so often be a reminder of the giver. Useful, Practical, Attractive, Lasting, Reliable, Popular, Complete, Scientific, Up To Date and Authoritative. 25,000 New Words, 2380 Pages, 5000 Illustrations. Editor in Chief W. T. Harris, Ph.D., LL.D., U.S. Comr. of Edn. Highest Awards at the St. Louis and the Portland Expositions.

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G. & C. MERRIAM CO., Springfield, Mass.

FOR SALE GOOD BARGAIN FOR CASH NO TRADES CONSIDERED

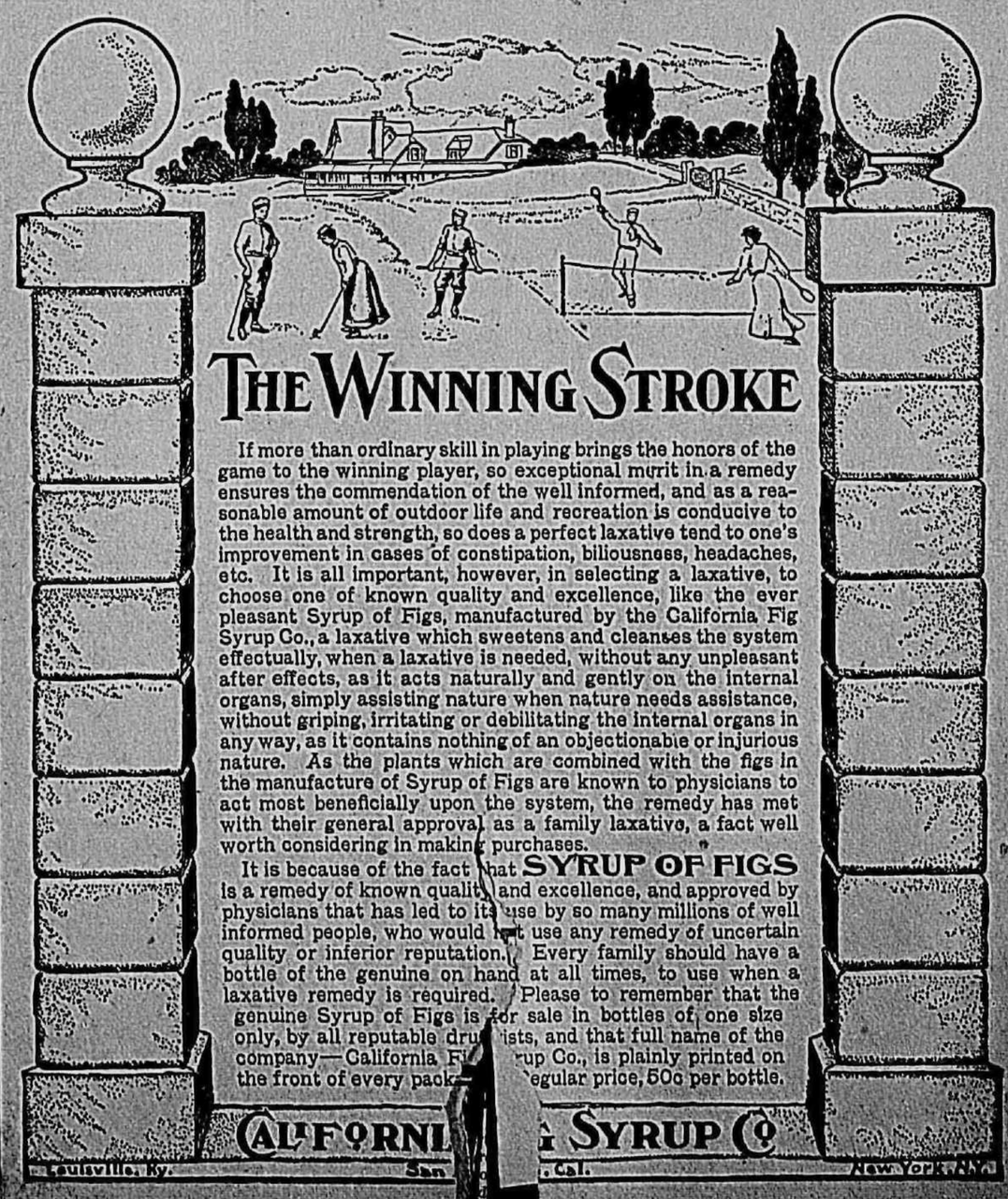
Improved Farms in Macoupin Co., Ill. The valuable coal under these farms not sold. 160 acres good, level prairie, 1¼ miles from town, no buildings, price $95 per acre. 80 acres, 1½ miles from above, good house and barn, price $100 per acre. 425 acre Stock and Grain or Dairy Farm, ½ mile from town, over half tillable, 80 acres in prairie 60 acres good bottom, balance hilly pasture and brush land and 30 acres fine young timber mostly white oak, coal props, two houses, good barn and orchards, price $55 per acre. 320 acres good, smooth prairie, 3½ miles from town, good 7-room house, 2 barns, windmill, price $115 per acre. Write and tell me what size and kind of farm you want. I have them for sale. Address WILLIAM C. McCLURE, Agent, Carlinville, Illinois, Box 325, Macoupin County

THERE'S MILLIONS IN IT!

If You Want Your Share write for my sample list of Corn-Belt Farms, Texas Ranches and Canadian Wheat Lands. List with me if you want to sell anything anywhere. Address C. E. COLONY, Jr., Iowa City, Ia

DO YOU BELIEVE IN LUCK? Future opportunities mean success; Fortunes free to any address; trial reading, complete prospects for 1907. Send date of birth and 2c stamp. Prof. McCullough, Psychic Life Reader, 1270 Broadway, New York

IN WRITING TO ADVERTISERS, please do not fail to mention you saw the Advertisement in this paper.



THE WINNING STROKE

If more than ordinary skill in playing brings the honors of the game to the winning player, so exceptional merit in a remedy ensures the commendation of the well informed, and as a reasonable amount of outdoor life and recreation is conducive to the health and strength, so does a perfect laxative tend to one's improvement in cases of constipation, biliousness, headaches, etc. It is all important, however, in selecting a laxative, to choose one of known quality and excellence, like the ever pleasant Syrup of Figs, manufactured by the California Fig Syrup Co., a laxative which sweetens and cleanses the system effectually, when a laxative is needed, without any unpleasant after effects, as it acts naturally and gently on the internal organs, simply assisting nature when nature needs assistance, without griping, irritating or debilitating the internal organs in any way, as it contains nothing of an objectionable or injurious nature. As the plants which are combined with the figs in the manufacture of Syrup of Figs are known to physicians to act most beneficially upon the system, the remedy has met with their general approval as a family laxative, a fact well worth considering in making purchases.

It is because of the fact that **SYRUP OF FIGS** is a remedy of known quality and excellence, and approved by physicians that has led to its use by so many millions of well informed people, who would not use any remedy of uncertain quality or inferior reputation. Every family should have a bottle of the genuine on hand at all times, to use when a laxative remedy is required. Please to remember that the genuine Syrup of Figs is for sale in bottles of one size only, by all reputable druggists, and that full name of the company—California Fig Syrup Co., is plainly printed on the front of every package. Regular price, 50c per bottle.

CALIFORNIA FIG SYRUP CO.

Louisville, Ky. San Francisco, Cal. New York, N.Y.

THE ANTIOCH NEWS.

ANTIOCH, ILLINOIS.

A REPUBLICAN NEWSPAPER.

PUBLISHED WEEKLY BY
A. B. JOHNSON, - Publisher

By Mail, One Dollar Per Year, in Advance.

EDITORIAL NOTES.

Mrs. Parsons might follow up her book on trial marriage by one on marriage trials.

John D. Rockefeller says: "There is no place like my home." But what the process servers would like to find out is where it is located.

Commander Peary is taking up subscriptions for another "dash to the pole" even before he has had time to tell how his last one failed.

Mr. Gompers can see that his incursion into politics has had more effect on the Federation of Labor than it has on the Republican party.

Calve, Carusa and Count Boni have succeeded in getting more free advertisement in the past week than any three celebraties before or since.

A Chicago woman has killed her husband because she discovered he was not a millionaire. Now we will all be worrying for fear our wives will find us out.

Santos Dumont seems to be the only flying machine expert who gets full measure of publicity. Possibly he is the only one who has anything worth publishing.

Senator Tillman's announcement about his Chicago speech does not read as though he expected to stop at a hotel where they have an African-American head waiter.

The Novoe Bremya says that America is destined to fight Japan. It is to be hoped for the sake of all concerned that the N. B. has not improved his forecast department any since it prophesied that the Russians were going to lick the Japanese.

The next session of Congress is going to have a very busy time ahead of it. Ordinarily there would have been no thought that anything except the big supply bills could be passed, but the present times are not ordinary ones. President Roosevelt has a way of getting his own way and forcing the consideration of bills which even a majority of Congress would prefer to see pigeon-holed. There are four measures beside the appropriation bills, all of which are likely to be mentioned at the coming session, and one or two of which are almost certain to be passed. For the first time in its history the shipping bill may be considered an administration measure. The ringing call of Secretery Root, delivered at the trans-Mississippi Congress at St. Louis, demonstrated the necessity for such a bill and disclosed that the President was heartily in favor of it. There are a great many powerful interests in favor of the bill also, perhaps not quite the bill that is now resting in committee, but a Subsidy bill none the less, with the hope in the background that certain of its provisions could be modified before the bill was passed. Thus it is likely, in the scant time that will remain between appropriation measures, that a Ship Subsidy bill may be jammed through. There is another subject, that of currency reform, which has been knocking at the doors of Congress for many years past. It is a subject of urgent interest and one which at last the financial institutions of the country seem to be agreed on. There is little doubt that a bill embodying the suggestions of the currency commission, will be introduced at the next session, and it doubtless would be passed were it not that the time limit is so much against it. However, this may be regarded as possible legislation. The two other measures, which stand compartively little show, are tariff reform and the inheritance tax. With the general subject of tariff revision is bound up the question of Philippine tariff, which may possibly be passed as a separate measure but which in all probability will be put off to a more convenient season when the subject of tariff revision can be considered as a whole. Frankly speaking, the subject of inheritance taxation does not seem to stand the ghost of a show. There are too many powerful interests against it and too many other things which may be be used to sidetrack it and talk it to death without action at the prssent short session. Still the President is a persistent man and he has a habit of getting his way even when appearances are much against him. He has already announced himself in favor of an inheritance tax law, and it is just possible he will succeed in having one put through even in spite of the opposition that such a measure is sure to arouse.

Back-ache, cold hands and feet, rheumatism and kindred ailments caused by improper action of the kidneys yield readily to a short treatment of DeWitt's Kidney and Bladder Pills. They quickly drive the poisons from the system and thus afford relief. A week's treatment for 25c. Recommended and sold by J. H. Swan.

REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS

FURNISHED BY
Lake County Title and Trust Co.
Abstracts of Title. Titles Guaranteed.
MASONIC TEMPLE BUILDING,
WAUKEGAN, - ILLINOIS.
LOUIS J. GURNEE, Secretary.

Frank Anderson and wf to John Knecht lt in village of Deerfield w d	8 1 00
A M White and wf to Martin Thelin lts 15 16 and 17 White's add Round Lake w d	450 00
Martin Thelin to L E Hendee lt 15 and n 15 ft lt 16 White's add Round Lake w d	250 00
Mary Carroll to Chas Whitney n 39 ft w 100 ft lt 1 sub of lt 50 Lake Forest q c	1 00
J H Duffy and wf to E A Duffy westerly ½ lt 15 blk 13 Highland Park w d	600 00
J F Powell and wf et al to Geo N Powell s 7 rds lt 6 School Trustees' sub sec 13 Waukegan q c	4166 67
F P Crandon and wf to R H Morrison lt 7 blk 10 Bord du Lac Bluffs North Chicago w d	360 00
M J Kalowsky and wf to Franis Nodnik w 34 ft lts 15 and 16 blk 15 Washburn Springs w d	1 00
C E Sayler and wf to Jno Dziedzic and wf lts 23 and 24 blk 14 Dreyer's sub North Chicago w d	1000 00
E W Parkhurst and wf to Sarah J Achen lt 4 blk 1 Parkhurst & Cunningham's sub Libertyville w d	275 00
E W Parkhurst and wf to W F Collette lt 3 blk 1 Parkhurst & Cunningham's sub Libertyville w d	275 00
E M Olson and wf to M D Johnson lt 6 blk 39 Highland Park q c	1 00
M D Johnson and wf to E M Olson lt 6 blk 39 Highland Park w d	2000 00
H W Little and wf to John Brenton e 78½ ft n 66 ft lt 4 blk 6 n w add Waukegan w d	1 00
Ada M Bishop and hus to J M & J H Donnelly lt 32 blk 3 Moderwell's sub Waukegan q c	60 00
Margaret A Steele to S E Arnold lt 4 blk 17 Original Waukegan w d	2 00
J C Catlow and wf et al to J E Catlow lt 18 County Clerk's division Barrington q c	1 00
Emily J A Milnar to Herman Werner lt 5 (ex n 115 ft e 60 ft) blk 1 McKay's 2d add Waukegan w d	1100 00
Nellie Willet and hus to J F Wilton 4 lts village of Antioch w d	1600 00
Oscar Sjaholm and wf to B J Laube lt 2 Jensen's sub of n pt blk 5 Ladd & George's add Waukegan deed	450 00
Lizzie W Babcock and hus to Grace D Partridge n 190 ft lts 1 and 2 blk 50 Highland Park wd	14000 00
Chicago Title & Trust Co to M A Dillard lt 13 blk 16 Chicago Highlands deed	310 00
Henry Golding and wf et al to C A Golding lt in village of Wauconda w d	500 00
C A Golding and wf to Henry Golding lt in village of Wauconda w d	500 00

It Quiets the Cough

This is one reason why Ayer's Cherry Pectoral is so valuable in consumption. It stops the wear and tear of useless coughing. But it does more—it controls the inflammation, quiets the fever, soothes, heals. Ask your doctor about this.

The best kind of a testimonial—"Sold for over sixty years."

Made by J. C. Ayer Co., Lowell, Mass. Also manufacturers of
Ayer's SARSAPARILLA. PILLS. HAIR VIGOR.

We have no secrets! We publish the formulas of all our medicines.

Hasten recovery by keeping the bowels regular with Ayer's Pills.

Catarrh of the nose and throat should lead you to at least ask us for a free trial box of Dr. Shoop's Catarrh Cure. Nothing so surely proves merit as a real, actual test—and Dr. Shoop, to prove this, earnestly desires that we let you make that test. This creamy, snow white healing balm soothes the throat and nostrils and quickly purifies a foul or feverish breath. Call and investigate. All dealers.

First Iron Ore Found in America.
The first iron ore discovered in this country was found in Virginia in 1715.

Millions of bottles of Foley's Honey and Tar have been sold without any person ever having experienced any other than beneficial results from its use for coughs, colds, and lung troubles. This is because the genuine Foley's Honey and Tar in the yellow package contains no opiates or other harmful drugs. Guard your health by refusing any but the genuine. Sold by J. H. Swan.

All Forms of Life Levied On.
In the tropics the parrot and the cockatoo, and in cold regions myriads of sea fowl, provide food for the sparse inhabitants.

Open the bowels and get the cold out of your system. Kennedy's Laxative Cough Syrup opens the bowels and at the same time allys the inflammation of the mucous membranes. Contains honey and tar. Drives out the cold and stop the cough. Absolutely free free from any opiates. Conforms to the National Pure Food and drug Law. Pleasant to take. Sold by J. H. Swan.



What Would You Do

If three good physicians should pronounce your case hopeless. If they should decide that you could not live longer than six weeks. And if you should get well, after using only $12.00 worth of Dr. Miles' Heart Cure and Nervine, what would you advise a friend in like condition to do?

"I have to thank you for saving my wife's life two years ago. We had continued with the doctor until the third doctor, like the two previous ones, said that nothing could be done for her; that she had better be taken home from the hospital to quietly wait her time, which would not be over 6 weeks at the most. I brought her home, and then I thought probably Dr. Miles' Heart Cure and Nervine might help her, so I got a bottle of each and some Nerve and Liver Pills and commenced to give them to her. We soon seen an improvement, and encouraged by this we continued giving the medicine. We gave her eleven bottles in all of the medicine. She takes it occasionally now if she feels the need. I am in the ministry, and have been for 44 years."

REV. P. MILLIGAN,
Genda Springs, Kans.

Dr. Miles' Heart Cure is sold by your druggist, who will guarantee that the first bottle will benefit. If it fails he will refund your money.

Miles Medical Co., Elkhart, Ind

Our Line of Ladies' and Men's
CHRISTMAS SLIPPERS
Has Arrived and We can Show You

Men's Slippers from 65c to $1.65
Ladies' Slippers from 50c to $1.50

We also have a full line of Overshoes, Rubbers and German Socks. The best there are in the market at reasonable prices

J. E. ENGMAN
ANTIOCH ILLINOIS

"New Home" and "Standard"
SEWING MACHINES
Oliver Typewriter
Sewing Machines and Typewriters on EASY PAYMENTS
J. C. JAMES, JR.
ANTIOCH - - - ILLINOIS

JOHN E. SIBLEY
CONTRACTOR AND BUILDER
Will furnish all kinds of
LUMBER
in carload lots for building purposes and at prices that will astonish you
See him before purchasing elsewhere.
JOHN E. SIBLEY, Antioch, Ill.

Chicago & Milwaukee Electric Railroad
TO
RACINE, WIS.
Trains now run through between
Evanston and Racine
EVERY THIRTY MINUTES
FARES:
Rockefeller to Kenosha 55c Round trip $1.00
Rockefeller to Racine 75c Round trip $1.30
Connection is Made at Racine with Electric Cars for Milwaukee



WE ENJOY
The Greatest Trade in Lake County in
CLOTHES & SHOES

We flatter ourselves that we deserve it because our business has been built on the square — always up in style and down in price

This week we will mention only Young Men's and Boys' Suits and Overcoats.

YOUNG MEN'S SUITS
Ages 13 to 21 Years
All the latest styles in Single and Double Breasted Styles. Prices:
$5, $6.50, $7.50, $10, $12 to $17

YOUNG MEN'S OVERCOATS
Ages 15 to 21 Years
Belt Overcoats, Varsity Overcoats, Box Overcoats
$5, $6, $7.50, $10, $12.50 to $17

KNEE PANT SUITS
Ages 2 to 17 Years
All the New Things
$1.98 to $7.50

BOYS' OVERCOATS
Ages 2 to 15 Years
All the Latest Styles
$3, $4, $5, $6.50 to $10

YAGER'S "Of Course"
121-123 N. GENESEE ST., WAUKEGAN

HEADQUARTERS FOR
School Supplies
COMPOSITION BOOKS
SCHOOL BOOKS AND TABLETS
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Graduate of St. Lukes Hospital, Chicago
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SPECIALIST
IN
GENERAL & SPECIAL SURGERY
EYE, EAR, NOSE AND THROAT
The Removal of Superfluous Hair and Treatment of Various Blemishes of the Face
Spectacles and Eye Glasses Fitted at Lowest Prices
HOURS:—8 to 12 a. m. 1 to 5 p. m. 7 to 8 p. m. except Thursday afternoons Sunday 10 to 12 a. m.
Office in "Gables" WAUKEGAN, ILL.

J. C. James, Jr.,
Justice of the Peace
Notary Public
Collections, Legal Work and Fire Insurance
Special Agent
PRUDENTIAL LIFE INSURANCE CO
BANK OF ANTIOCH,
EDWARD BROOK, BANKER.
BUY AND SELL EXCHANGE, AND DO A GENERAL BANKING BUSINESS.

Thursday, Dec. 6, 1906

LOCAL HAPPENINGS.

ELGIN, ILL., Dec. 3—Butter firm at 30c Output of the week. 643,000.

Mrs. Charley Smith spent Friday in Chicago.

Chase Webb was a Chicago visitor on Wednesday.

Try my White Clover full cream cheese. Chase Webb.

Miss Gertrude Smart spent Thanksgiving in Chicago.

Mrs. A. N. Tiffany was a Waukegan visitor on Tuesday.

Fred Coalman of Chicago was an Antioch visitor on Thursday last.

Howard Smith left on Saturday to attend Carrol College at Waukesha.

Wayne Pullen has gone to Buett's station to work for Gray & Yopp.

Miss Maud Brogan of Kenosha spent Sunday with relatives at this place.

All kinds of trunks and suit cases at Chase Webb's.

Frank Palmer is now employed as carpenter at the ice house at Paddock's Lake.

New and second hand pianos for sale or rent. Prices always right. L. B. Grice. 20tf

Frank Taylor of Chicago visited over Thanksgiving with his parents at this place.

The Town Hall is being reshingled, D. Lightner and T. A. Emmons are doing the work.

Arthur Smith spent the latter part of the week at the home of his aunt, Mrs. Hegeman.

Corporal Warren Powers of Wauconda, who served in Company B, 96th, Illinois was buried on Wednesday.

Misses Lillie and Mabel Turner of Grayslake spent the latter part of last week with friends at this place.

Write to Alden, Bidinger & Co., Waukegan, Ill., for prices and terms on new and used pianos and organs. 6tf

Miss Nell Gauger returned home from Chicago on Saturday, after having visited with friends at that place for several [illegible]

[illegible]ed—Gentleman [illegible] Good references to travel by r[illegible]nam, [illegible]ring for a firm of $250,000. c[illegible]eer [illegible]. 072.00 per year and exp[illegible] virtue[illegible]d weekly and expenses ad[illegible]-laws ar[illegible] with stamp, Jos. A. Al[illegible] says th[illegible], Ill. [illegible]are in

Geo. Gollwitzer and Chas. Lux gave a pan-cake feast to a number of friends, at the latter's home on Monday evening. Various amusements were indulged in until about 10:30 o'clock, when the hosts retired to the kitchen, there to demonstrate that they were equal to the occasion as chefs. Numbering the cakes eaten by each guest proved that the boys gained the victory between themselves and cake-turning.

At the annual election of officers of Lotus Camp, M. W. A., held at their hall on Monday evening the following officers were elected: C. M. Manley, Venerable Council; L. M. Hughes, Advisor; J. C. James, Jr., Clerk; W. T. Taylor, Banker; S. LaPlant, Escort; F. G. Hooper, Watchman; Ed Little, Sentry; Dr. E. H. Ames Physicinn; Wm. Kelly, Manager. After the election of officers the camp presented C. M. Manley with a handsome Morris chair as a token of appreciation of the services he has rendered the camp during the past two years.

According to a Washington dispatch of November 25, postage stamps of the issue of 1907 put on sale at the 6,000 presidential postoffices will bear on their face the name of the state and city in which the postoffice is located. It is believed that this inovation will do away with many postoffice robberies and render it easier to trace criminals who steal stamps. Another reason for that move is that it will enable the department to more acurately determine the amount of business that is being done at each office, thus doing justice to each postmaster in the adjustment of his salary.

CATARRH

To prove unquestionably, and beyond any doubt that Catarrh of the nose and throat can be cured, I am furnishing patients through druggists, small free Trial Boxes of Dr. Shoop's Catarrh Cure. I do this because I am so certain, that Dr. Shoop's Catarrh Cure will bring actual substantial help. Nothing certainly, is so convincing as a physical test of any article of real, genuine merit. But that article must possess true merit, else the test will condemn, rather than advance it. Dr. Shoop's Catarrh Cure is a snow white, healing antiseptic balm, put up in beautiful nickel capped glass jars at 50c. Such soothing agents as Oil Eucalyptus, Thymol, Menthol, etc., are incorporated into a velvety, cream like Petrolatum, imported by Dr. Shoop from Europe. If Catarrh of the nose and throat has extended to the stomach, then by all means also use internally, Dr. Shoop's Restorative. Stomach distress, a lack of general strength, bloating, belching, billiousness, bad taste, etc. surely call for Dr. Shoop's Restorative.

For uncomplicated catarrh only of the nose and throat nothing else, however, need be used but

Dr. Shoop's Catarrh Cure

"ALL DEALERS"

Warm good of alt kinds at Chase Webb's.

Jos. Savage was a Waukegan visitor on Monday.

Mrs. A. E. Case was a Chicago visitor on Monday.

Good overshoes for $1.50 per pair at Chase Webb's.

Thos. Wilton was transacting business in Waukegan Monday.

Born to Mr. and Mrs. Henry Grimm on Tuesday, December 6, a baby girl,

Don't forget my line of fall suits and overcoats. Chase Webb.

Judd Van Duzer was transacting business in Chicago on Monday.

At Lux Sisters studio you can get picture frames that will last, at a low price.

J. R. Cribb and daughter Deborah spent Saturday and Sunday in Waukegan.

A fine line of shoes for $3.50 a pair at Chase Webbs.

Mrs. E. H. Ames spent the latter part of last week with relatives in Waukegan.

Miss Mary Blair resumed her work at Thayer & Hembrook's on Monday of this week.

Eugene Runyard of Waukegan was visiting Antioch relatives and friends over Sunday.

For Rent—The rooms over the millinery store on Main street. Inquire of J. J. Morley.

Mr. H. S. Message left on Thursday of last week for a visit to his old home in England.

Chas. Sibley and Henry Herman were in attendance at the Fat Stock show in Chicago Monday.

Notice—If you want to rent a good house be quick as it is going. Call on Hans Ries, Antioch, Ill.

Have your framing done at Lux Sisters studio, they have a new and complete line of moulding.

Mrs. E. F. Hubbard, of Libertyville, is visiting with her son, Ray L. Hubbard and family at this place.

All persons having articles for the bazaar are requested to hand them to the committee as soon as convenient.

Nothing as nice as a good photograph, framed, for a Christmas present. You can get it at Lux Sisters studio.

My line of teas and coffee's are winners Chase Webb.

Miss Laura Williams of Chicago spent the latter part of last week and the fore part of this week with her parents at this place.

Wanted—Girl or woman as housekeeper Good wages and permanent position to competent person. Mrs. C. C. Ames, Grayslake, Ill.

Ira Soules of Sioux Falls, S. D. arrived here on Tuesday and will visit with Antioch relatives and friends the remainder of the week.

Mr. and Mrs. Charles Lux and Mr. and Mrs. Robert Selter spent the first of the week with relatives at Wadsworth and Waukegan.

Mrs. A. G. Watson who has been spending the past two months with relatives in Wisconsin, returned home the latter part of last week.

Mr. and Mrs. Goodrich entertained their two daughters, one from Whitewater Wis., and one from Chicago, over Thanksgiving and the remainder of the week.

Mrs. Sage who has been spending the past few weeks with her daughter Mrs. Goodrich, at this place returned to her home at Delevan, Wis., on Friday of last week.

On Thanksgiving day the Doolittle alleys held a prize bowling contest, the participant rolling the highest score to receive a box of fifty cigars. Wm. Reilly won the contest, the score being 204 points.

As we have sold out our business, the change to take effect January 1, 1907, we will during the month of December, sell all dry goods and holiday goods at a discount of 15 per cent for cash. Call and inspect our large line of holiday goods.

Orino Laxative Fruit Syrup, the new laxative, stimulates, but does not irritate. It is the best laxative. Guaranteed or your moeney back. Sold by J. H. Swan.

THE ORIGINAL LAXATIVE COUGH SYRUP

For all Coughs and assists in expelling Colds from the system by gently moving the bowels. A certain relief for croup and whooping-cough. Nearly all other cough cures are constipating, especially those containing Opiates. Kennedy's Laxative Honey & Tar moves the bowels, contains no Opiates.



The Red Clover Blossom and the Honey Bee is on every bottle.

(Trade Mark Registered.)

KENNEDY'S LAXATIVE HONEY AND TAR

CONTAINING

PREPARED AT THE LABORATORY OF E. C. DeWITT & CO., CHICAGO, U. S. A.

J. H. SWAN, ANTIOCH.

Over-Work Weakens Your Kidneys.

Unhealthy Kidneys Make Impure Blood.

All the blood in your body passes through your kidneys once every three minutes.



The kidneys are your blood purifiers, they filter out the waste or impurities in the blood.

If they are sick or out of order, they fail to do their work.

Pains, aches and rheumatism come from excess of uric acid in the blood, due to neglected kidney trouble.

Kidney trouble causes quick or unsteady heart beats, and makes one feel as though they had heart trouble, because the heart is over-working in pumping thick, kidney-poisoned blood through veins and arteries.

It used to be considered that only urinary troubles were to be traced to the kidneys, but now modern science proves that nearly all constitutional diseases have their beginning in kidney trouble.

If you are sick you can make no mistake by first doctoring your kidneys. The mild and the extraordinary effect of Dr. Kilmer's **Swamp-Root**, the great kidney remedy is soon realized. It stands the highest for its wonderful cures of the most distressing cases and is sold on its merits by all druggists in fifty-cent and one-dollar sizes. You may have a sample bottle by mail free, also pamphlet telling you how to find out if you have kidney or bladder trouble. Mention this paper when writing Dr. Kilmer & Co., Binghamton, N. Y.



Home of Swamp-Root.

Don't make any mistake, but remember the name, Swamp-Root, Dr. Kilmer's Swamp-Root, and the address, Binghamton, N. Y., on every bottle.

E. C. DeWitt & Co., of Chicago, at whose laboratory Kodol is prepared, assure us that this remarkable digestant and corrective for the stomach conforms fully to all provisions of the National Pure Food and Drug Law. The Kodol laboratory is a very large one, but if all the sufferers from indigestion and stomach troubles could know the virtues of Kodol it would be impossible for the manufacturers to keep up with the demand. Kodol is sold here by J. H. Swan

Voters Well Represented.

The Bermudas have a parliament of 36 members, while the number of voters is only 1,200.

A vegetable corrective for the stomachs of babies and children with the name of each ingredient in plain English on every bottle, that is Cascasweet, the ideal medicine for the little ones. Contains no opiates. Conforms fully with National Pure Food and Drug Law. Write E. C. DeWitt & Co., Chicago, Ill., for the "Baby Book." Sold by J. H. Swan.

Woman's View.

In matrimonial matters most women would rather be envied than happy. —Baltimore Sun.

To have beautiful, perfect, pink, velvet-like lips, apply at bedtime a light coating of Dr. Shoop's Green Salve. Then, next morning, notice carefully the effect. Dry, cracked or colorless lips mean feverishness, and are as well ill appearing. Dr. Shoop's Green Salve is a soft, creamy, healing ointment, that will quickly correct any skin blemish or ailment. Get a free trial box at our store and be convinced. Large, glass jars, 25c. All dealers.

Oldest United States City.

St. Augustine, Fla., is the oldest city in the United States. It was founded by the Spaniards in 1527.

If "taken at the sneeze stage" Preventics—a toothsome candy tablet—will surely and quickly check an approaching cold or la-grippe. When you first catch cold—or feel it coming on—take Dr. Shoop's Preventics, and the prompt effect will certainly surprise and please you. Preventics surely supply the proverbial "ounce of prevention." Sold in 5 cent and 25 cent boxes by all dealers.

When the American Smiles.

That Englishman who is talking about "the joyless American face" never saw us on pay day.

It is a mistake to use a violent cathartic to open the bowels. A gentle movement will accomplish the same results without causing distress or serious consequences later. DeWitt's Little Early Risers are recommended. Sold by J. H. Swan.

Cause and Because.

Let a man have his own way about everything and anybody can get along with him.

Piles get quick relief from Dr. Shoop's Magic Ointment. Remember it's made alone for piles—and it works with certainty and satisfaction. Itching, painful, protruding of blind piles disappear like magic by its use. Try it and see. All dealers.

DR. MORRELL
DENTIST

Lake Villa - - Illinois

Office in the new Hamlin Building

Nothing but the best of material used and all work guaranteed.

Office hours 9 a. m. to 5 p. m. Sundays by appointment.

Telephone Lake Villa 373

J. C. JAMES, JR., UNDERTAKER.

Licensed Embalmer

Licensed by the State Board of Health

WINTER OPENING SALE

Our Winter lines of Ladies,' Misses' and Children's Cloaks and Millinery are now ready for your inspection. Prices lower than elsewhere. We also offer below special bargains in seasonable merchandise

GROCERIES.

9 bars Lenox Soap	$ 25
9 bars Armor's Lighthouse Soap	25
12 bars Calumet Family Soap	25
7 bars Maple City Soap	25
2 pkgs Johnson's Washing Powder	25
3 pkgs Gold Dust	50
Egg O See, per pkg	07
Quaker Oats, per pkg	08
Price's Food, per Pkg	08
Force, per pkg	08
Grape Nuts	10
Shredded Wheat Biscuit	10
Crown Baking Powder, pound can	15
Chapman's " " " "	15
Rumford's " " " "	25
3 pkgs Yeast Foam	10
Armour's Pie Nics, lb	09

DRY GOODS.

Remnants Standard Prints, per yd	$
Apron Ginghams, per yd	
Shetland Floss, pound box	
Richardson's Embroidery Silk, per doz. skeins	

We will give one-third off on all stamp[illegible] linens for this sale

2 spools Satin Gloss or Silko	
Mennen's Talcum Powder	
Graves Tooth Powder	
Pitchers or Fletcher's Castoria	
$1.00 Bromo Seltzer	
50c " "	
25c " "	
Carter's Black School Ink	
Vaseline	

F. D. BATTERSHALL

General Merchandise Grayslake, Illinoi

Passed Examination Successfully

James Donahue, New Britain, Conn., writes: "I tried several kidney remedies, and was treated by our best physicians for diabetes but did not improve until I took Foley's Kidney Cure. After the second bottle I showed improvement, and five bottles cured me completely. I have since passed a rigid examination for life insurance." Foley's Kidney Cure cures backache and all forms of kidney and bladder trouble. Sold by J. H. Swan.

James A. Thom, M. D. C.
Veterinarian

'PHONE—Millburn.
ADDRESS—Antioch R. F. D. No. 2.

Dr. James H. Reading,
..DENTIST..

Central Block Antioch, Illinois

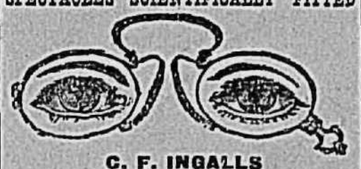
T. N. DONNELLY & Co.
Loan and Diamond Brokers
118 Dearborn St., Chicago, Ill.,
Between Washington and Madison.

DIAMONDS, WATCHES, ALL KINDS JEWELRY at less than cost. At half the price you pay the regular stores. Dec 19 6t y1

"How to Avoid Appendicitis"

Do you have sick headaches?
Do you feel distressed after eating?
Do you have burning sensation in stomach?
Are you troubled with bad blood?
Are you troubled with weak heart?
Are you troubled with dyspepsia?
Are you troubled with constipation?
If so take Gastrozone; it will cure you or you get your money back. Gastrozone prevents you from having appendicitis, because it is antiseptic. Sold and guaranteed by J. H. Swan.

SPECTACLES SCIENTIFICALLY FITTED



C. F. INGALLS
Jewelers : and : Opticians,
112 Genesee St, Waukegan, Ill

EUGENE M. RUNYARD
ATTORNEY AT LAW.
TELEPHONE 1803.
213 Washington St. WAUKEGAN, ILL.

WISCONSIN CENTRAL RAILWAY CO.

Antioch Station 58 Miles North of

TIME CARD—ANTIOCH STATION

GOING NORTH

Lv. Chicago.	Ar. Ant
8:35 AM—No. 5, Daily ex. Sunday	10:4[illegible]
1:30 PM—No. 7, Daily ex. Sunday	3:1[illegible]
4:00 PM—No. 13, Daily	6:2[illegible]

GOING SOUTH

Lv. Antioch.	Ar. Chic
7:18 AM—No. 14, Daily	10:2[illegible]
11:17 AM—No. 8, Daily ex. Sunday	1:[illegible]
4:14 PM—No. 6, Daily ex. Sunday	6:15
8:17 PM—No. 2, Daily	10.0[illegible]

Patrons can now board or leave the above at Halstead street, Chicago, instead of the station if so desired.

GEO. KUHAUPT, Agent, An[illegible]

SEQUOIT LODGE, No. 827, A. F. & A. M. regular communications the First and Wednesday evenings of every month. Brethern always welcome.
The Eastern Star meets Second and Wednesdays of each month.
GEO. BARTLETT
SOL. LAPLANT, M. W.

LOTUS CAMP No. 557 M. W. A. meets at 7:30 the first and Monday evening of every [illegible] in Woodmen hall, Antioch, Ill. Visiting Neighbors always welcome.
C. M. MANLEY, V. C.
J. C. JAMES, Jr., C.

JUST A WORD

To Our Friends in Antioch and Vicinity

But a few days more and the holiday shopping will be at its height. Stores will be crowded to the doors and the selling forces taxed to full capacity.

The early shopper has not only the most comfort but the pick of the stocks, therefore we urge our friends to be early buyers.

The big, new and handsome Globe Department Store will be the best prepared to handle the holiday throngs, early or late. Three floors, well lighted, with a total floor space of 25,200 square feet enables us to promise our patrons more real shopping comfort than can be found elsewhere—the roomy aisles enabling all to move about without being uncomfortably crowded, while ample space enables us to provide a salesforce that guarantees prompt service.

Our regular lines, consisting of Men's and Boys' Clothing, Women's Ready-to-wear Garments, Dry Goods, Furs, Millinery, etc., have been strongly added to for the holiday season.

In addition we have just opened a wonderful assortment of toys and gifts for young and old.

Watch for our holiday ad in next week's News, but in the meantime if in Waukegan, do not fail to visit the

NOW GLOBE DEP'T STORE

Out-of-town visitors are especially invited to make themselves at home in the comforable rest room on second floor

THE WORLD OVER

LATEST NEWS FROM EVERY LAND.

AROUND THE WORLD.

A. F. Middagh, a real estate man, who resided at 90 East Seventy-seventh street, Windsor Park, Chicago, was shot and instantly killed by Wes Young, a negro, in Valley Park, Miss. It is believed Young intended to kill W. G. Grubbs, who was accompanying Middagh at the time. Young escaped.

Representatives of three large retail dry goods and millinery firms in Kansas City have been arrested on complaint sworn out by the deputy game warden, charging them with violating the State game law passed by the last Legislature by selling or offering for sale the plumage of certain birds native to Missouri.

The Mayor of Cimarron, Kan., and residents of North Yakima, Wash., made desperate by the coal famine, have confiscated coal from trains. The interstate commerce commission has decided to hasten its inquiry into the car shortage, which is held responsible, and will begin with an investigation in the Northwest.

Bundled up in neatly made clothing the body of a baby boy perhaps 4 months old was found in a baby carriage on East Ninety-ninth street, New York. There were indications that the child had been strangled to death. A colored boy told the police he saw a man and a woman place the infant in the carriage and then disappear.

Officers have been unable to obtain a trace of the robbers who raided the express car on a Cotton Belt train near Redwater, Texas, the other night and who threw the messenger, W. A. Grissette, out of the car door. They secured more than $10,000 from the safe. Grissette's skull is fractured and no hope for his recovery is entertained.

When John Brand, a McKeesport merchant, attempted to assist Mrs. Mary Bell, aged 70, from a street car in Pittsburg, the woman, misinterpreting his intentions, struck at him with a basket she was carrying. Several men, thinking Brand was attacking the woman, rushed at him and knocked him down. A crowd collected, but Brand escaped, ran home and quickly came back, waving a sword in one hand and firing a revolver with the other. The police overpowered him and he was taken before a magistrate and fined.

Edmund Fiske, a traveling salesman of Chicago, was found dead in his room at a hotel in Providence, R. I., and it is believed that he committed suicide. In his room were about a dozen telegrams, apparently from his wife in Lincoln, Neb., and the police say that these telegrams would seem to indicate that Fiske took his life because of some family estrangement. Mrs. Edmund D. Fiske confirmed his statement that their relations had not been agreeable. She says she had begun an action for a divorce three weeks ago.

Harrison Bell, a retired farmer, 65 years old, of Moore township, near Easton, Pa., committed suicide by hanging himself in the garret at the residence of his son-in-law, Samaritan Dech. Bell chose as a place to end his life the same spot, even the rafter, where his daughter, Mrs. Dech, hanged herself on Christmas day two years ago. Mrs. Bell died about six years ago, and since then Bell was despondent and melancholy. A constant watch was kept over him by the family, who suspected his intention of committing suicide.

R. I. Farrington, second vice president of the Great Northern road, admitted on the witness stand in the State rate hearing in Minneapolis, that by paying only a 3 per cent gross earnings tax under the charter of the old St. Paul, Minneapolis and Manitoba Company the Great Northern road pays annually to the State less than half of the amount it would if assessed and taxed like farm or other property. The loss to the State last year was about $500,000. Mr. Farrington estimated the value of the Great Northern properties in Minnesota at $40,543,400, which at the legal tax rate of 2.60 per cent should pay $1,061,831. The amount actually paid by the road last year was $527,658.

NEWS NUGGETS.

Fire damaged the plant of the Hygeia Brewing Company in Passaic, N. J., causing a loss of $175,000.

The Klondike output for 1906 was $5,607,942, making the total since the discovery of the gold fields up to $112,786,572.

Mrs. Emma Ernde and her two daughters, Grace, aged 19, and Gladys, aged 6, are dead as a result of a lamp explosion at their home in Hagerstown, Md.

Five men, names unknown, were instantly killed near Moccasin Gap, Va., by a dynamite blast in an excavation being made for the South and Western railroad.

The hunting season in Western Pennsylvania is closed. Nine hunters were killed, one of them by a bear; one was crazed, another is missing and six were injured.

Arthur H. Buck was arrested by the police of Butte, Mont., who say he got away with several thousand dollars' worth of cash and jewelry, the property of Abel & Co., New York.

A mob of 300 masked men seized the police station, telephone office and water works at Princeton, Ky., and then burned two large tobacco factories. Gov. Beckham may order out the militia to protect other factories.

The Marcus Daly estate has offered to settle the famous suit of the government for illegal devastation of forests in Montana by paying $150,000. The victory of the government opens the way for obtaining recompense for vast frauds perpetrated in the West.

The silver service given by the city of Minneapolis to the cruiser of that name has disappeared from the League Island navy yard in Philadelphia. Other valuables also have been taken. The silver service was recently stolen from the cruiser Denver. Secret service men are at work on the case.

SEA'S HEAVY DEATH TOLL.

Over Fifty Lives Lost This Season on St. Lawrence Reefs.

Over fifty lives were lost and nearly a score of vessels were swept to destruction on treacherous reefs and sandbars of the gulf and River St. Lawrence during the season of navigation now closed. Of sixty persons who perished in these waters within the last year nearly fifty met death during November, the most disastrous to shipping in the St. Lawrence in a dozen years. The financial losses aggregated $250,000.

The majority of those who perished were lost from square-rigged vessels of foreign register. The most thrilling wreck during the month was that of the Russian full-rigged iron ship Sovinto of Helsingfors, which struck on a bar off Priests Pond, P. E. I., during a furious northeast gale, while on a voyage from Dalhousie, N. B., for Melbourne, Australia, with a cargo of lumber. Several of the crew were killed by the falling spars. The big ship broke in two soon afterward and ten of the Sovinto's men perished.

Another disastrous wreck was that of the Norwegian bark Adeona of Arendal, which was driven ashore by the same storm at Richibucto. Capt. Johansen and crew of ten men, one of them a German student, after remaining on board two days, evidently feared that the great seas which were constantly dashing over the vessel would smash her to pieces, and during the height of the gale they launched a boat and attempted to reach land. The boat was capsized by a comber and the entire crew was drowned. The masts of the vessel went by the board and everything movable was swept into the sea. The crew would have been saved had they remained aboard ship, as the hull withstood the tremendous seas for ten days. When it was possible for a life-saving crew to reach the derelict the ship's cat was found alive in the forecastle. The Adeona was bound from Sexton for Preston, England, with lumber.

Another Norwegian bark, supposed to be the Magda, bound from Riviere Du Loup, Quebec, for Buenos Ayres, was lost with all on board. The vessel struck on Red Island reef and foundered. It is thought that the captain, his pilot and twelve men were lost. Half a dozen lives have been lost in the wrecks of schooners during the fall, but only four on board the dozen steamers stranded were drowned.

MAY REPLACE FRISCO.

Thousands Have Flocked from Stricken City to Seattle.

Seattle is beginning to believe that it is her destiny to become the greatest city of the Pacific coast. After the destruction of San Francisco an invitation was extended to the stricken people to come and make their homes here until the destroyed city could be rebuilt. Transportation and temporary homes were furnished for those who desired to come. The result is entirely unexpected. Instead of making a temporary abiding place of Seattle, the California people have become enamored of that city and there are hundreds of them who will never return to San Francisco.

This has resulted in a great boom for Seattle. The population is growing with wonderful strides and the commercial development is unprecedented. Many of the great shipping interests of San Francisco have transferred their headquarters to Seattle and it is an actual fact that the railroads, many of them, are quite unable to handle the great volume of business that has come to them.

The railroads are realizing that Seattle has a great future and an evidence of their faith is the big extensions that are being made and the heavy purchases in the open market of the necessary land for terminal facilities.

Seattle people have had their troubles with this unexpected boom. Hundreds of the wealthy people of San Francisco, who came to Seattle after the earthquake and fire, immediately set about procuring homes for themselves and they have bought houses that were always used for renting purposes and have practically forced the natives to make extraordinary efforts to shift for themselves. Rents have almost doubled and it is next to impossible to secure a house at all.

Homes for Millions.

Farming opportunities are still open to millions in the Southwest. For instance, Texas has 172,000,000 acres, while only 14,000,000 acres are under cultivation. Of 20,000,000 acres of available farming land in the Indian Territory, only 2,000,000 are under cultivation.

Arkansas has 34,500,000 acres of farming land, while only 5,000,000 acres are under cultivation.

Missouri, which was admitted to the Union nearly a century ago, still has 10,000,000 acres of land in the southwestern part of the State which is not in cultivation, and which can be purchased at a moderate price.

H. Clay Pierce Indicted.

The grand jury of the District Court at Austin, Texas, returned an indictment against H. Clay Pierce of St. Louis and New York, president of the Waters-Pierce Oil Company, on the charge that he swore falsely when he made affidavit in 1900 that none of the Waters-Pierce stock was owned or controlled by the Standard Oil Company. An effort will be made to have him extradited from Missouri.

Wilson's Body Disinterred.

The body of James Wilson, a signer of the Declaration of Independence and one of the framers of the federal constitution, after lying for 108 years in a cemetery at Edenton, N. C., has been placed opposite those of his wife in the graveyard of Old Christ church, Philadelphia. A wreath on the coffin was sent by President Roosevelt. Among the speakers in connection with the ceremony were Messrs. Andrew Carnegie, Dr. S. Weir Mitchell, Alton B. Parker and Attorney General Moody.

BUSINESS OF THE COUNTRY FOR A YEAR.

Interesting Statistics Showing the Results of Twelve Months in Agriculture, Manufacture and General Trade.

Bradstreet's Commercial Agency has prepared an interesting table showing the status of the leading lines of American agriculture, manufacture and general trade for the year. The figures are given below, although many are estimates and subject to final revision:

	1906.	1905.	Per cent, gain or loss.
Corn, bushels	2,881,000,000	2,707,993,540	Increase 6.4
Wheat, bushels	739,883,000	692,979,489	Increase 6.7
Oats, bushels	863,352,000	953,216,197	Decrease 9.4
Barley, bushels	144,528,000	136,651,020	Increase 5.7
Rye, bushels	30,000,000	28,485,952	Increase 5.3
Buckwheat, bushels	13,088,000	14,585,082	Decrease 6.1
Total, six leading cereals	4,672,547,000	4,533,911,280	Increase 3.1
Potatoes, bushels	303,267,500	260,741,294	Increase 16.5
Sugar (Louisiana), pounds	593,600,000	739,200,000	Decrease 19.6
Sugar (Porto Rico), pounds	571,200,000	477,120,000	Increase 19.7
Sugar (Hawaii), pounds	884,800,000	862,400,000	Increase 2.6
Sugar, beet (United States) pounds	772,800,000	636,160,000	Increase 21.4
Sugar, total pounds	2,882,400,000	2,714,880,000	Increase 3.9
Apples, barrels	36,000,000	24,000,000	Increase 50.0
Cranberries, barrels	250,000	136,800	Increase 82.7
Cotton, bales	12,500,000	11,345,988	Increase 10.2
Tobacco, pounds	628,814,800	633,033,719	Decrease .6
Shoe shipments, eastern (ten months), cases	2,361,569	4,248,057	Increase 2.6
Iron ore shipments (lake), tons	37,000,000	34,100,000	Increase 8.5
Pig iron production, tons	25,000,000	23,000,000	Increase 8.6
Coal, anthracite shipments (ten months), tons	45,680,414	50,593,504	Decrease 9.7
Building expenditure (ten mos.) 32 cities	$400,934,988	$380,516,192	Increase 5.2
Bank clearings, ten months	$131,097,705,346	$115,678,335,231	Increase 13.2
Railway earnings, gross, 9 mos.	$1,439,457,962	$1,267,297,075	Increase 13.5
Exports of merchandise (ten months)	$1,425,172,707	$1,256,924,354	Increase 13.4
Imports of merchandise (ten months)	$1,046,392,899	$979,717,437	Increase 6.7
Total foreign trade (10 months)	$2,471,565,516	$2,236,641,791	Increase 10.5
Business failures, number (ten months	7,669	8,233	Decrease 6.8
Business failures, liabilities (ten months)	$101,276,480	$100,742,108	Increase .4
Money in circulation Nov. 1	$2,866,882,786	$2,653,131,578	Increase 8.0
Money in circulation per capita	$33.68	$31.69	Increase 6.2

Explanatory of the above figures, it might be said that the large barley, corn and wheat crops more than made up for smaller yield of oats, the net result began an aggregate yield of all cereals combined 3 per cent larger than in 1905, and larger even than the combined record yield of past years. A next to record yield of potatoes, a record sugar crop, a fair sized apple crop, and a next to record cotton crop are among the features indicated. The yield of tobacco will, however, be light. Larger yields of most crops indicate a heavier total money value to the farmer than a year ago.

In industry, it is to be noted that nearly all lines of endeavor show larger outputs than a year ago. Shoe shipments show a gain of 2.6 per cent on last year; iron ore shipments and pig iron production break all records, gaining 8.5 per cent in each case over the hitherto record year 1905. Building construction was never so active. Anthracite coal shipments, however, are a conspicuous exception, showing a decrease of 9.7 per cent from 1905.

Prices of all staples have shown great strength, and the general level of all values, as indicated by Bradstreet's approximate index number, is 6 per cent above a year ago and 53 per cent above the low water mark set in July, 1896.

Large crops, high prices and active industry naturally find reflection in large financial and trade totals. Foreign and domestic trade has reached unprecedented heights, as indicated by gains of 6.7 per cent in imports and of 13.4 per cent in exports, and in a total foreign trade 10.5 per cent ahead of 1905. Railway earnings and bank clearings show nearly similar gains over a year ago, 13.5 and 13.3 per cent respectively. Business failures are 6.8 per cent fewer while liabilities are only four-tenths of 1 per cent larger than in 1905. The volume of money in circulation is the largest ever recorded.

TILLMAN IN FIERY TALK.

Senator in Chicago Lecture Predicts Race War.

Senator Benjamin R. Tillman passed unscathed through an exciting meeting in Orchestra Hall, Chicago, the other night.



B. R. TILLMAN.

There, for the benefit of the Chicago Union hospital, the statesman and lecturer from South Carolina delved into the heart of the race question. In dramatic answers to interrupting questions he predicted war between the black and white races within ten years. Two disturbers, one a colored man and the other a Russian sympathizer, were arrested and taken from the gallery. The colored people of Chicago had attempted to have the lecture called off because of the race prejudice it might arouse.

The speaker argued that the fifteenth amendment had not conferred suffrage on the colored man, because it did not confer it on the white man, declaring that it simply prohibited any State from enacting a law discriminating on account of color. "So the southern people are confronted with a prohibition which says, 'Make any rule you please, provided it applies to both races alike.'

"Now, how many of you know that there are 30,000 more colored than white people in the States of North Carolina, Georgia, Florida, Alabama and Mississippi? How many of you know that in South Carolina there are 230,000 more blacks than there are whites? South Carolina and Mississippi are swimming for their lives.

"You make up your minds that equality before the law is right and should be enforced, notwithstanding it would result in two States at least being absolutely dominated by the negroes." He declared the North was face to face with the proposition "in the near future, if not at this time. I have been charged with advocating lynch law. I have justified lynch law for one crime; that is all. I don't believe in lynch law."

Radium Is a Compound.

Frederick Soddy, one of the principal English authorities on the subject of radium, has made the important admission that radium may be considered, at least for the present, as a compound, but not as a chemical compound. Heretofore it has been regarded as a chemical element.

Damp Winds Aid Consumption.

In the current number of the British Medical Journal, Drs. Gordon and Harper present statistics of consumption in North Devonshire for forty-four years. From these it appears that the important consideration in the relative distribution of the disease is the presence or absence of strong, persistent, rain-laden winds. The deaths from phthisis in the districts where the damp winds blew most frequently were .999 per 1,000, as against 1.39 elsewhere.

FIRE IN ST. LOUIS.

Flames Cause Death and Panic in Salvation Army Hotel.

The Lighthouse hotel, a three-story structure at Ninth and Market streets, St. Louis, utilized as a Salvation Army barracks, was damaged by fire early Wednesday, when probably 500 homeless men were lodged within it. Six lost their lives and probably thirty-five were injured, about half that number being seriously injured, some not being expected to live.

The fire started on the third floor and swept through the old building rapidly. Men fought at the windows to secure the life-lines and slide to the street, but so great was the frenzy with which the ropes were seized and held that they were of little avail and those who could not escape by the stairway leaped from the windows. A large number of those who jumped were caught in nets, but many jumped before the nets were stretched and were injured. There was only one stairway and the panic stricken men surged down this stairway to the street, only to find the door locked. A jam resulted and probably a great loss of life would have occurrd had not firemen promptly burst the door open, permitting the frenzied men to pour out into the street. The cause of the fire has not been ascertained.

The building was a three-story structure and the majority of the lodgers were on the upper floors. At every window could be seen the forms of half-naked men, calling to firemen in terror, and a few moments later leaping from the burning building to be crushed on the sidewalk below. Life lines, fastened at windows, provided means of escape for scores of the 500 lodgers.

Mystery of a Woman's Voice.

The remarkable instance of a woman possessing a man's baritone voice, with all the masculine qualities is just now attracting attention among psychological and medical experts at New York. Miss Edna Murray, whose home formerly was Fort Worth, Texas, has come under the observation of Prof. Hyslop, the psychic expert; Dr. G. W. Colby, a throat specialist, and Albert Gerard-Thiers, a voice culturist. Miss Murray says that she never sang a note up to the time she was 20 and there was nothing peculiar or nothing about her voice different from ordinary girls. She had learned, however, to play the piano and was accompanying a young man with a baritone voice one day when the idea occurred to her that she could sing the song in a lower voice than he could, and she did, to the astonishment of both. At the same time she says that her handwriting changed from a fine feminine hand to that of a man. She still has a feminine talking voice.

Telegraphic Brevities.

Fire which broke out in the Newtonian hotel at Somerset, Ky., destroyed the hotel and two stores. The loss was from $70,000 to $100,000.

Arrangements have been made by the Niles-Bement-Pond Company of New York for the acquisition of the Ridgway Machine Tool Company of Ridgway, Pa.

The seventh biennial convention of the Luther League of America held a three days' session in Canton, Ohio, with 500 delegates from all sections of the United States.

CONGRESS AT WORK.

SECOND SESSION OF 59TH BODY BEGINS LABORS.

Many Questions of Great Importance Are Expected to Receive Consideration—Minority May Force Tariff Issue to the Front.

Washington correspondence:

The Fifty-ninth Congress, which broke the records of achievement during its first session, resumed its labors Monday. There are just three months of life remaining to it, and in these three months new questions of vital importance will be brought to the front. There are, in addition, many important measures that were hanging fire when adjournment was taken last summer, and between the new and the old, together with the appropriation bills that must be considered, there is a tremendous amount of work ahead for the national lawmakers.

Both houses were called to order at noon. After some perfunctory work adjournment was taken to await the President's annual message on Tuesday. In the House there was practically nothing on the first day's program, aside from the swearing in of new members who had been elected to fill vacancies. Four members have died since the adjournment in June, and resolutions were adopted and adjournment taken out of respect to their memory before the regular routine was begun. The Senate was ready to go ahead from where it left off five months ago.

Important issues which are to command the attention of Congress are the following:

Inheritance tax on big fortunes.
Regulations of corporations.
Divorce question.
Race question.
Cuban problem.
Japanese question.
Currency reform.
Safeguarding of coal lands.
Philippine tariff bill.
Ship subsidy question.
Campaign contributions.
Postal savings banks and parcel post.
Child labor prohibition.
Anti-injunction bill.
Government powder factories.

There is a strong probability that a river and harbor bill carrying about $60,000,000 will go through. The only obstacle will be possible opposition of the Senate should the advocates of the ship subsidy measure in that body demand that it stand or fall with the river and harbor bill.

The administration earnestly desires the enactment of the House bill reducing the tariffs on Philippine sugar, tobacco and rice to 25 per cent of the Dingley rates, and admitting free all other Philippine products. The Senate held the measure up in the last session. If the subsidy advocates in the Senate have their way, they will support the Philippine tariff bill and the river and harbor measure, which is to contain a provision inaugurating the proposed deep waterway from the lakes to the gulf.

The Smoot case is to be argued in the Senate and a vote had if possible.

The Santo Domingo treaty, hanging fire for two years, will also receive the attention of the Senators, together with the Isle of Pines treaty.

The eight-hour and anti-injunction measures, the demand for which by organized labor, prompted the American Federation of Labor's recent excursion into the political field, will come up for discussion during the session. The eight-hour bill has been favorably reported by the House Committee on Labor. Speaker Cannon's opposition has prevented it from being placed before the House. The anti-injunction measure which President Roosevelt has promised the labor people he will personally consider, is awaiting action at the hands of the Judiciary Committee of the House.

The creation of an elastic currency to meet the demands of the bankers and prevent panicky conditions, owing to periodical stringency in the money market will also be discussed.

The measure making more stringent the regulations governing the admission of aliens into this country will undoubtedly become a law.

The question of bigger battleships will be one of the most important questions to be decided. The Navy Department has prepared plans for a warship to surpass the English Dreadnaught, but the question of embarking upon such a policy was left at the last session to be determined at this one.

There promises to be further agitation of Cuban independence.

There may be a congressional investigation of the government printing office owing to the bitter personal differences which appear to have developed between the public printer and several thousand employes. Incidentally the matter of President Roosevelt's simplified spelling order will come up.

President Roosevelt will send a special message to Congress relating to the Panama canal.

Postal reforms in the matter of second-class mail matter will be discussed and there will be the usual fight over the subsidy paid to the Southern Railroad Company for its fast mail train from Washington to New Orleans.

There will be heard occasionally the voice of the tariff revisionist. He was prominent in the speaking program of the last session and has not yet worn out his arguments or his voice. The wise ones say, however, that there "will be nothing doing."

GAINED 34 POUNDS

Persistent Anæmia Cured by Dr. Williams' Pink Pills After Other Remedies Had Failed.

"When I began taking Dr. Williams' Pink Pills," says Mrs. Nathaniel Field, of St. Albans, Somerset county, Maine, "I was the palest, most bloodless person you could imagine. My tongue and gums were colorless and my fingers and ears were like wax. I had two doctors and they pronounced my trouble anæmia. I had spells of vomiting, could not eat, in fact, did not dare to, I had such distress after eating. My stomach was filled with gas which caused me awful agony. The backache I suffered was at times almost unbearable and the least exertion made my heart beat so fast that I could hardly breathe. But the worst of all was the splitting neuralgia headache which never left me for seven weeks. About this time I had had several numb spells. My limbs would be cold and without any feeling and the most deathly sensations would come over me.

"Nothing had helped me until I began taking Dr. Williams' Pink Pills, in fact, I had grown worse every day. After I had taken the pills a short time I could see that they were benefiting me and one morning I awoke entirely free from pain. The distress after eating disappeared and in three weeks I could eat anything I wanted and suffer no inconvenience. I also slept soundly. I have taken several boxes of the pills and have gained in weight from 120 to 154 pounds and am perfectly well now."

Dr. Williams' Pink Pills cure anæmia because they actually make new blood. For rheumatism, indigestion, nervous headaches and many forms of weakness they are recommended even if ordinary medicines have failed. They are sold by all druggists, or will be sent postpaid, on receipt of price, 50 cents per box, six boxes for $2.50, by the Dr. Williams Medicine Company, Schenectady, N. Y.

Stabbed.

"Do you think I would look well in an automobile coat?"

"Indeed I do."

"But don't they entirely hide one's shape?"

"Sure."—Houston Post.

Webster's Dictionary.

It is the conservatism backed by the scholarship of the editor-in-chief, William T. Harris, Ph. D., LL. D., late United States Commissioner of Education, and hundreds of others of the greatest educators of this and other nations which has made the Webster International Dictionary the standard in the United States Supreme Court and all the State Supreme Courts, also the standard of the Government Printing Office, and the basis of nearly all the schoolbooks in the country.

Our readers should write for "[illegible] Story of [illegible]k." Department C. G. [illegible] C. Merr[illegible] Springfield, Mass.

Qu[illegible]medies of India.

Great [illegible]nd[illegible] are ascribed in India to the [illegible]d horns of certain animals, [illegible] Madras Mail. Tiger claws [illegible] great demand with the common people. One or two claws may be worn near the loins, but should one possess a larger number the fortunate owner makes a garland of them and wears them around his neck.

Deer's horn ground into fine paste is an excellent balm for pains and swellings. A more curious use is found for the same substance; it is sometimes made into a powder which is supposed to aid the growth of stunted women. The joints taken from the long and slender tail of the black scorpion are supposed to keep illness at arm's distance when children wear them on their waist thread.

A red or swollen eye is cured by having it touched with the bolt or chain of a door. A remedy which I have seen applied with considerable effect in more than one epileptic fit is to place a bunch of keys in the palm of the sufferer. I have heard it said that the fit passes away as readily if the keys are placed on the head. A rather quaint remedy in the case of a sprained neck is to use an iron measure for a pillow.

Sore throat is cured by spitting on red-hot iron—quite the simplest and least expensive cure known to the native doctor. Peacock's flesh is a good medicine for acute rheumatism.

NEW YEAR'S CALLS.

A New Drink to Replace the Old Time "Apple-Jack."

Twenty-five years ago the custom of making New Year's calls was a delightful one for all concerned, until some of the boys got more 'egg-nog' or 'apple-jack' than they could successfully carry.

Then the ladies tried to be charitable and the gentlemen tried to be as chivalrous as ever and stand up at the same time.

If anyone thinks there has not been considerable improvement made in the last quarter of a century in the use of alcoholic beverages, let him stop to consider, among other things, the fact that the old custom of New Year's calls and the genteel tippling is nearly obsolete.

The custom of calling on one's friends, however, at the beginning of the new year, is a good habit, and another good habit to start at that time is the use of well-made Postum instead of coffee or spirits.

A Staten Island doctor has a sensible daughter who has set Postum before her guests as a good thing to drink at Yule Tide, and a good way to begin the New Year. Her father writes:

"My daughter and I have used Postum for some time past and we feel sure it contains wholesome food material.

"I shall not only recommend it to my patients, but my daughter will be most pleased to give a demonstration of Postum to our Christmas and New Year's callers." Read "The Road to Wellville," in pkgs. "There's a reason."

PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT'S MESSAGE

To the Senate and House of Representatives:

As a nation we still continue to enjoy a literally unprecedented prosperity; and it is probable that only reckless speculation and disregard of legitimate business methods on the part of the business world can materially mar this prosperity.

No Congress in our time has done more good work of importance than the present Congress. There were several matters left unfinished at your last session, however, which I most earnestly hope you will complete before your adjournment.

Campaign Contributions.

I again recommend a law prohibiting all corporations from contributing to the campaign expenses of any party. Let individuals contribute as they desire; but let us prohibit in effective fashion all corporations from making contributions for any political purpose, directly or indirectly.

The Government's Right to Appeal.

A bill which has passed one House of the Congress and which it is urgently necessary should be enacted into law is that conferring upon the government the right of appeal in criminal cases on questions of law. This right exists in many of the States; it exists in the District of Columbia by act of the Congress. I can not too strongly urge the passage of the bill in question. A failure to pass it will result in seriously hampering the government in its effort to obtain justice, especially against wealthy individuals or corporations who do wrong; and may also prevent the government from obtaining justice for wage workers who are not themselves able effectively to contest a case where the judgemnt of an inferior court has been against them. The importance of enacting into law the particular bill in question is further increased by the fact that the government has now definitely begun a policy of resorting to the criminal law in those trust and interstate commerce cases where such a course offers a reasonable chance of success. At first, as was proper, every effort was made to enforce these laws by civil proceedings; but it has become increasingly evident that the action of the government in finally deciding, in certain cases, to undertake criminal proceedings was justifiable; and though there have been some conspicuous failures in these cases, we have had many successes, which have undoubtedly had a deterrent effect upon evil-doers, whether the penalty inflicted was in the shape of fine or imprisonment—and penalties of both kinds have already been inflicted by the courts. Of course, where the judge can see his way to inflict the penalty of imprisonment the deterrent effect of the punishment on other offenders is increased; but sufficiently heavy fines accomplish [illegible] ers in

Issuance of In[illegible] 25c

In my last message [illegible] the enactment of a law [illegible] with the issuance of injuncti[illegible] Quo- ing been sharply drawn [illegible] by the demand that the rig[illegible] Pian- junctions in labor cases [illegible] beautifully abolished. It is at least [illegible]tially eth- er a law abolishing altogether the use of injunctions in such cases would stand the test of the courts; in which case of course the legislation would be ineffective. Moreover, I believe it would be wrong altogether to prohibit the use of injunctions. It is criminal to permit sympathy for criminals to weaken our hands in upholding the law; and if men seek to destroy life or property by mob violence there should be no impairment of the power of the courts to deal with them in the most summary and effective way possible. But so far as possible the abuse of the power should be provided against by some such law as I advocated last year.

In this matter of injunctions there is lodged in the hands of the judiciary a necessary power which is nevertheless subject to the possibility of grave abuse. It is a power that should be exercised with extreme care and should be subject to the jealous scrutiny of all men, and condemnation should be meted out as much to the judge who fails to use it boldly when necessary as to the judge who uses it wantonly or oppressively. There must be no hesitation in dealing with disorder. But there must likewise be no such abuse of the injunctive power as is implied in forbidding laboring men to strive for their own betterment in peaceful and lawful ways; nor must the injunction be used merely to aid some big corporation in carrying out schemes for its own aggrandizement. It must be remembered that a preliminary injunction in a labor case, if granted without adequate proof (even when authority can be found to support the conclusions of law on which it is founded), may often settle the dispute between the parties; and therefore if improperly granted may do irreparable wrong. Yet there are many judges who assume a matter-of-course granting of a preliminary injunction to be the ordinary and proper judicial disposition of such cases; and there have undoubtedly been flagrant wrongs committed by judges in connection with labor disputes even within the last few years, although I think much less often than in former years. Such judges by their unwise action immensely strengthen the hands of those who are striving entirely to do away with the power of injunction; and therefore such careless use of the injunctive process tends to threaten its very existence, for if the American people ever become convinced that this process is habitually abused, whether in matters affecting labor or in matters affecting corporations, it will be well-nigh impossible to prevent its abolition.

The Crime of Lynching.

In connection with the delays of the law, I call your attention and the attention of the nation to the prevalence of crime among us, and above all to the epidemic of lynching and mob violence that springs up, now in one part of our country, now in another. Each section, north, south, east or west, has its own faults; no section can with wisdom spend its time jeering at the faults of another section; it should be busy trying to amend its own shortcomings. To deal with the crime of corruption it is necessary to have an awakened public conscience, and to supplement this by whatever legislation will add speed and certainty in the execution of the law. When we deal with lynching even more is necessary. A great many white men are lynched, but the crime is peculiarly frequent in respect to black men. The greatest exciting cause of lynching is the perpetration, especially by black men, of the hideous crime of rape—the most abominable in all the category of crimes, even worse than murder. Mobs frequently avenge the commission of this crime by themselves torturing to death the man committing it; thus avenging in bestial fashion a bestial deed, and reducing themselves to a level with the criminal.

Lawlessness grows by what it feeds upon; and when mobs begin to lynch for rape they speedily extend the sphere of their operations and lynch for many other kinds of crimes, so that two-thirds of the lynchings are not for rape at all, while a considerable proportion of the individuals lynched are innocent of all crime. Where any crime committed by a member of one race against a member of another race is avenged in such fashion that it seems as if not the individual criminal, but the whole race, is attacked, the result is to exasperate to the highest degree race feeling. There is but one safe rule in dealing with black men as with white men; it is the same rule that must be applied in dealing with rich men and poor men; that is to treat each man, whatever his color, his creed, or his social position, with even-handed justice on his real worth as a man. Every colored man should realize that the worst enemy of his race is the negro criminal, and above all the negro criminal who commits the dreadful crime of rape; and it should be felt as in the highest degree an offense against the whole country, and against the colored race in particular, for a colored man to fail to help the officers of the law in hunting down with all possible earnestness and zeal every such infamous offender. Moreover, in my judgment, the crime of rape should always be punished with death, as is the case with murder; assault with intent to commit rape should be made a capital crime, at least in the discretion of the court; and provision should be made by which the punishment may follow immediately upon the heels of the offense.

There is another matter which has a direct bearing upon this matter of lynching and of the brutal crime which sometimes calls it forth and at other times merely furnishes the excuse for its existence. No more short-sighted policy can be imagined than, in the fancied interest of one class, to prevent the education of another class. The free public school, the chance for each boy or girl to get a good elementary education, lies at the foundation of our whole political situation. In every community the poorest citizens, those who need the schools most, would be deprived of them if they only received school facilities proportioned to the taxes they paid. This is as true of one portion of our country as of another.

Labor and Capital.

In dealing with both labor and capital, with the questions affecting both corporations and trades unions, there is one matter more important to remember than aught else, and that is the infinite harm done by preachers of mere discontent. These are the men who seek to excite a violent class hatred against all men of wealth. They seek to turn wise and proper movements for the better control of corporations and for doing away with the abuses connected with wealth, into a campaign of hysterical excitement and falsehood in which the aim is to inflame to madness the brutal passions of mankind. The sinister demagogues and foolish visionaries who are always eager to undertake such a campaign of destruction sometimes seek to associate themselves with those working for a genuine reform in governmental and social methods, and sometimes masquerade as such reformers. In reality they are the worst enemies of the cause they profess to advocate, just as the purveyors of sensational slander in newspaper or magazine are the worst enemies of all men who are engaged in an honest effort to better what is bad in our social and governmental conditions. To preach hatred of the rich man as such, to carry on a campaign of slander and invective against him, to seek to mislead and inflame to madness honest men whose lives are hard and who have not the kind of mental training which will permit them to appreciate the danger in the doctrines preached—all this is to commit a crime against the body politic and to be false to every worthy principle and tradition of American national life. Corruption is never so rife as in communities where the demagogue and the agitator bear full sway, because in such communities all moral bands become loosened, and hysteria and sensationalism replace the spirit of sound judgment and fair dealing as between man and man. In sheer revolt against the squalid anarchy thus produced men are sure in the end to turn toward any leader who can restore order, and then their relief at being free from the intolerable burdens of class hatred, violence, and demagogy is such that they cannot for some time be aroused to indignation against misdeeds by men of wealth; so that they permit a new growth of the very abuses which were in part responsible for the original outbreak. The one hope for success for our people lies in a resolute and fearless, but sane and cool-headed, advance along the path marked out last year by this very Congress. There must be a stern refusal to be misled into following either that base creature who appeals and panders to the lowest instincts and passions in order to arouse one set of Americans against their fellows, or that other creature, equally base but no baser, who in a spirit of greed, or to accumulate or add to an already huge fortune, seeks to exploit his fellow-Americans with callous disregard to their welfare of soul and body.

The plain people who think—the mechanics, farmers, merchants, workers with head or hand, the men to whom American traditions are dear, who love their country and try to act decently by their neighbors, owe it to themselves to remember that the most damaging blow that can be given popular government is to elect an unworthy and sinister agitator on a platform of violence and hypocrisy.

The Eight-Hour Law.

So far as it is in our power, it should be our aim steadily to reduce the number of hours of labor, with as a goal the general introduction of an eight-hour day. There are industries in which it is not possible that the hours of labor should be reduced; just as there are communities not far enough advanced for such a movement to be for their good, or, if in the tropics, so situated that there is no analogy between their needs and ours in this matter. On the isthmus of Panama, for instance, the conditions are in every way so different from what they are here that an eight-hour day would be absurd; just as it is absurd, so far as the isthmus is concerned, where white labor cannot be employed, to bother as to whether the necessary work is done by alien black men or by alien yellow men. But the wage workers of the United States are of so high a grade that alike from the merely industrial standpoint and from the civic standpoint it should be our object to do what we can in the direction of securing the general observance of an eight-hour day. Until recently the eight-hour law on our federal statute books has been very scantily observed. Now, however, largely through the instrumentality of the bureau of labor, it is being rigidly enforced.

Labor of Women and Children.

Let me again urge that the Congress provide for a thorough investigation of the conditions of child labor and of the labor of women in the United States. More and more our people are growing to recognize the fact that the questions which are not merely of industrial but of social importance outweigh all others; and these two questions most emphatically come in the category of those which affect in the most far-reaching way the home life of the nation. The horrors incident to the employment of young children in factories or at work anywhere are a blot on our civilization.

Disputes Between Capital and Labor.

The commission appointed by the President Oct. 16, 1902, at the request of both the anthracite coal operators and miners, to inquire into, consider and pass upon the questions in controversy in connection with the strike in the anthracite regions of Pennsylvania and the causes out of which the controversy arose, in their report, findings and award expressed the belief "that the State and Federal governments should provide the machinery for what may be called the compulsory investigation of controversies between employers and employes when they arise." This expression of belief is deserving of the favorable consideration of the Congress and the enactment of its provisions into law. A bill has already been introduced to this end.

Many strikes and lockouts would not have occurred had the parties to the dispute been required to appear before an unprejudiced body representing the nation and, face to face, state the reasons for their contention. In most instances the dispute would doubtless be found to be due to a misunderstanding by each of the other's rights, aggravated by an unwillingness of either party to accept as true the statements of the other as to the justice or injustice of the matters in dispute. The exercise of a judicial spirit by a disinterested body representing the Federal government, such as would be provided by a commission on conciliation and arbitration, would tend to create an atmosphere of friendliness and conciliation between contending parties; and the giving each side an equal opportunity to present fully its case in the presence of the other would prevent many disputes from developing into serious strikes or lockouts, and, in other cases, would enable the commission to persuade the opposing parties to come to terms.

Withdrawal of Coal Lands.

It is not wise that the nation should alienate its remaining coal lands. I have temporarily withdrawn from settlement all the lands which the geological survey has indicated as containing, or in all probability containing, coal. The question, however, can be properly settled only by legislation, which in my judgment should provide for the withdrawal of these lands from sale or from entry, save in certain especial circumstances. The ownership would then remain in the United States, which should not, however, attempt to work them, but permit them to be worked by private individuals under a royalty system.

Control of Corporations.

The present Congress has taken long strides in the direction of securing proper supervision and control by the national government over corporations engaged in interstate business—and the enormous majority of corporations of any size are engaged in interstate business. The passage of the railway rate bill, and only to a less degree the passage of the pure food bill, and the provision for increasing and rendering more effective national control over the beef-packing industry, mark an important advance in the proper direction. All these laws have already justified their enactment. It must not be supposed, however, that with the passage of these laws it will be possible to stop progress along the line of increasing the power of the national government over the use of capital in interstate commerce. For example, there will ultimately be need of enlarging the powers of the interstate commerce commission along several different lines, so as to give it a larger and more efficient control over the railroads.

It cannot often be repeated that experience has conclusively shown the impossibility of securing by the actions of nearly half a hundred different State Legislatures anything but ineffective chaos in the way of dealing with the great corporations which do not operate exclusively within the limits of any one State. In some methods, whether by a national license law or in other fashion, we must exercise, and that at an early date, a far more complete control than at present over these great corporations—a control that will among other things prevent the evils of excessive over-capitalization, and that will compel the disclosure by each big corporation of its stockholders and of its properties and business, whether owned directly or through subsidiary or affiliated corporations. This will tend to put a stop to the securing of inordinate profits by favored individuals at the expense whether of the general public, the stockholders, or the wageworkers. Our effort should be not so much to prevent consolidation as such, but so to supervise and control it as to see that it results in no harm to the people.

So the proper antidote to the dangerous and wicked agitation against the men of wealth as such is to secure by proper legislation and executive action the abolition of the grave abuses which actually do obtain in connection with the business use of wealth under our present system—or rather no system—of failure to exercise any adequate control at all. Some persons speak as if the exercise of such governmental control would do away with the freedom of individual initiative and dwarf individual effort. This is not a fact. It would be a veritable calamity to fail to put a premium upon individual initiative, individual capacity and effort; upon the energy, character and foresight which it is so important to encourage in the individual. But as a matter of fact the deadening and degrading effect of pure socialism, and the destruction of individual character which they would bring about, are in part achieved by the wholly unregulated competition which results in a single individual or corporation rising at the expense of all others until his or its rise effectually checks all competition and reduces former competitors to a position of utter inferiority and subordination.

In enacting and enforcing such legislation as this Congress already has to its credit, we are working on a coherent plan, with the steady endeavor to secure the needed reform by the joint action of the moderate men, the plain men who do not wish anything hysterical or dangerous, but who do intend to deal in resolute commonsense fashion with the real and great evils of the present system. The reactionaries and the violent extremists show symptoms of joining hands against us. Both assert, for instance, that if logical, we should go to government ownership of railroads and the like; the reactionaries, because on such an issue they think the people would stand with them, while the extremists care rather to preach discontent and agitation than to achieve solid results. As a matter of fact, our position is as remote from that of the Bourbon reactionary as from that of the impracticable or sinister visionary. We hold that the government should not conduct the business of the nation, but that it should exercise such supervision as will insure its being conducted in the interest of the nation. Our aim is, so far as may be, to secure, for all decent, hard-working men, equality of opportunity and equality of burden.

The actual working of our laws has shown that the effort to prohibit all combination, good or bad, is obnoxious where it is not effective. Combination of capital, like combination of labor, is a necessary element of our present industrial system. It is not possible completely to prevent it; and if it were possible, such complete prevention would do damage to the body politic. What we need is not vainly to try to prevent all combination, but to secure such rigorous and adequate control and supervision of the combinations as to prevent their injuring the public, or existing in such form as inevitably to [illegible]en injury—for the mere fact that a combination has secured practically complete control of a necessary of life would under any circumstances show that such combination was to be presumed to be adverse to the public interest. It is unfortunate that our present laws should forbid all combinations, instead of sharply discriminating between those combinations which do good and those combinations which do evil. Rebates, for instance, are as often due to the pressure of big shippers (as was shown in the investigation of the Standard Oil Company and as has been shown since by the investigation of the tobacco and sugar trusts) as to the initiative of big railroads. Often railroads would like to combine for the purpose of preventing a big shipper from maintaining improper advantages at the expense of small shippers and of the general public. Such a combination, instead of being forbidden by law, should be favored. In other words, it should be permitted to railroads to make agreements, provided these agreements were sanctioned by the interstate commerce commission and were published. With these two conditions complied with it is impossible to see what harm such a combination could do to the public at large.

Inheritance and Income Tax.

The question of taxation is difficult in any country, but it is especially difficult in ours with its federal system of government. Some taxes should on every ground be levied in a small district for use in that district. Thus the taxation of real estate is peculiarly one for the immediate locality in which the real estate is found. Again, there is no more legitimate tax for any State than a tax on the franchise conferred by the State upon street railroads and similar corporations which operate wholly within the State boundaries, sometimes in one and sometimes in several municipalities or other minor divisions of the State. But there are many kinds of taxes which can only be levied by the general government so as to produce the best results, because, among other reasons, the attempt to impose them in one particular State too often results merely in driving the corporation or individual affected to some other locality or other State. The national government has long derived its chief revenue from a tariff on imports and from an internal or excise tax. In addition to these there is every reason why, when next our system of taxation is revised, the national government should impose a graduated inheritance tax, and, if possible, a graduated income tax. The man of great wealth owes a peculiar obligation to the State, because he derives special advantages from the mere existence of government. Not only should he recognize this obligation in the way he leads his daily life and in the way he earns and spends his money, but it should also be recognized by the way in which he pays for the protection the State gives him. On the one hand, it is desirable that he should assume his full and proper share of the burden of taxation; on the other hand, it is quite as necessary that in this kind of taxation, where the men who vote the tax pay but little of it, there should be clear recognition of the danger of inaugurating any such system save in a spirit of entire justice and moderation. Whenever we, as a people, undertake to remodel our taxation system along the lines suggested, we must make it clear beyond peradventure that our aim is to distribute the burden of supporting the government more equitably than at present; that we intend to treat rich man and poor man on a basis of absolute equality, and that we regard it as equally fatal to true democracy to do or permit injustice to the one as to do or permit injustice to the other.

I am well aware that such a subject as this needs long and careful study in order that the people may become familiar with what is proposed to be done, may clearly see the necessity of proceeding with wisdom and self-restraint, and may make up their minds just how far they are willing to go in the matter; while only trained legislators can work out the project in necessary detail. But I feel that in the near future our national legislators should enact a law providing for a graduated inheritance tax by which a steadily increasing rate of duty should be put upon all moneys or other valuables coming by gift, bequest, or devise to any individual or corporation.

Education of the Farmer.

The only other persons whose welfare is as vital to the welfare of the whole country as is the welfare of the wageworkers are the tillers of the soil, the farmers. It is a mere truism to say that no growth of cities, no growth of wealth, no industrial development can atone for any falling off in the character and standing of the farming population. During the last few decades this fact has been recognized with ever-increasing clearness. There is no longer any failure to realize that farming, at least in certain branches, must become a technical and scientific profession. This means that there must be open to farmers the chance for technical and scientific training, not theoretical merely but of the most severely practical type. This education of the farmer is peculiarly necessary here in the United States, where the frontier conditions even in the newest States have now nearly vanished, where there must be a substitution of a more intensive system of cultivation for the old wasteful farm management, and where there must be a better business organization among the farmers themselves.

Several factors must co-operate in the improvement of the farmer's condition. He must have the chance to be educated in the widest possible sense—in the sense which keeps ever in view the intimate relationship between the theory of eduction and the facts of life. This is especially true of the farmer. All students now realize that education must seek to train the executive powers of young people and to confer more real significance upon the phrase "dignity of labor," and to prepare the pupils so that in addition to each developing in the highest degree his individual capacity for work, they may together help create a right public opinion, and show in many ways social and co-operative spirit. Organization has become necessary in the business world, and it has accomplished much for good in the world of labor. It is no less necessary for farmers.

Moreover, while in the long run voluntary effort will prove more efficacious than government assistance, while the farmers must primarily do most for themselves, yet the government can also do much. The department of agriculture has broken new ground in many directions, and year by year it finds how it can improve its methods and develop fresh usefulness. Its constant effort is to give the governmental assistance in the most effective way; that is, through associations of farmers rather than to or through individual farmers.

Irrigation and Forest Preservation.

Much is now being done for the States of the Rocky Mountains and Great Plains through the development of the national policy of irrigation and forest preservation; no government policy for the betterment of our internal conditions has been more fruitful of good than this. The forests of the White Mountains and Southern Appalachian regions should also be preserved; and they can not be unless the people of the States, in which they lie, through their representatives in Congress, secure vigorous action by the national government.

Marriage and Divorce Laws.

I am well aware of how difficult it is to pass a constitutional amendment. Nevertheless in my judgment the whole question of marriage and divorce should be relegated to the authority of the National Congress. At present the wide differences in the laws of the different States on this subject result in scandals and abuses; and surely there is nothing so vitally essential to the welfare of the nation, nothing around which the nation should so bend itself to throw every safeguard, as the home life of the average citizen. The change would be good from every standpoint. In particular it would be good because it would confer on the Congress the power at once to deal radically and efficiently with polygamy; and this should be done whether or not marriage and divorce are dealt with. It is neither safe nor proper to leave the question of polygamy to be dealt with by the several States. Power to deal with it should be conferred on the national government.

Development of American Shipping.

Let me once again call the attention of the Congress to the question of developing American shipping. I trust that a law embodying in substance the views, or a major part of the views, expressed in the report on this subject laid before the House at its last session, will be passed. It will of course benefit primarily our seaboard States, such as Maine, Louisiana and Washington; but what benefits part of our people in the end benefits all; just as government aid to irrigation and forestry in the West is really of benefit, not only to the Rocky Mountain States, but to all our country.

Need of Currency Reform.

I especially call your attention to the condition of our currency laws. The national bank act has ably served a great purpose in aiding the enormous business development of the country; and within ten years there has been an increase in circulation per capita from $21.41 to $33.08. For seevral years evidence has been accumulating that additional legislation is needed. The recurrence of each crop season emphasizes the defects of the present laws. There must soon be a revision of them, because to leave them as they are means to incur liability of business disaster. Since your body adjourned there has been a fluctuation in the interest on call money from 2 per cent to 30 per cent; and the fluctuation was even greater during the preceding six months. The Secretary of the Treasury had to step in and by wise action put a stop to the most violent period of oscillation. Even worse than such fluctuation is the advance in commercial rates and the uncertainty felt in the sufficiency of credit even at high rates. All commercial interests suffer during each crop period. Excessive rates for call money in New York attract money from the interior banks into the speculative field; this depletes the fund that would otherwise be available for commercial uses, and commercial borrowers are forced to pay abnormal rates; so that each fall a tax, in the shape of increased interest charges, is placed on the whole commerce of the country.

The mere statement of these facts shows that our present system is seriously defective. There is need of a change. I do not press any especial plan.

The Philippine Tariff.

I most earnestly hope that the bill to provide a lower tariff for or else absolute free trade in Philippine products will become a law. No harm will come to any American industry; and while there will be some small but real material benefit to the Filipinos, the main benefit will come by the showing made as to our purpose to do all in our power for their welfare. So far our action in the Philippines has been abundantly justified, not mainly and indeed not primarily because of the added dignity it has given us as a nation by proving that we are capable honorably and efficiently to bear the international burdens which a mighty people should bear, but even more because of the immense benefit that has come to the people of the Philippine islands. In these islands we are steadily introducing both liberty and order, to a greater degree than their people have ever before known. And next spring, if conditions warrant, we shall take a great stride forward in testing their capacity for self-government by summoning the first Filipino legislative assembly; and the way in which they stand this test will largely determine whether the self-government thus granted will be increased or decreased; for if we have erred at all in the Philippines it has been in proceeding too rapidly in the direction of granting a large measure of self-government.

American citizenship should be conferred on the citizens of Porto Rico. The harbor of San Juan in Porto Rico should be dredged and improved. The expenses of the Federal court of Porto Rico should be met from the Federal treasury. The administration of the affairs of Porto Rico, together with those of the Philippines, Hawaii, and our other insular possessions, should all be directed under one executive department; by preference the department of state or the department of war.

International Morality.

Not only must we treat all nations fairly, but we must treat with justice and good will all immigrants who come here under the law. Whether they are Catholic or Protestant, Jew or Gentile; whether they come from England or Germany, Russia, Japan, or Italy, matters nothing. All we have a right to question is the man's conduct. If he is honest and upright in his dealings with his neighbor and with the state, then he is entitled to respect and good treatment. Especially do we need to remember our duty to the stranger within our gates. It is the sure mark of a low civilization, a low morality, to abuse or discriminate against or in any way humiliate such stranger who has come here lawfully and who is conducting himself properly. To remember this is incumbent on every American citizen, and it is of course peculiarly incumbent on every government official, whether of the nation or of the several states.

I am prompted to say this by the attitude of hostility here and there assumed toward the Japanese in this country. This hostility is sporadic and is limited to a very few places. Nevertheless, it is most discreditable to us as a people, and it may be fraught with the gravest consequences to the nation.

The Japanese people have won in a single generation the right to stand abreast of the foremost and most enlightened peoples of Europe and America; they have won on their own merits and by their own exertions the right to treatment on a basis of full and frank equality. The overwhelming mass of our people cherish a lively regard and respect for the people of Japan, and in almost every quarter of the union the stranger from Japan is treated as he deserves; that is, he is treated as the stranger from any part of civilized Europe is and deserves to be treated. But here and there a most unworthy feeling has manifested itself toward the Japanese—the feeling that has been shown in shutting them out from the common schools in San Francisco, and in mutterings against them in one or two other places, because of their efficiency as workers. To shut them out from the public schools is a wicked absurdity, when there are no first class colleges in the land, including the universities and colleges of California, which do not gladly welcome Japanese students and on which Japanese students do not reflect credit. We have as much to learn from Japan as Japan has to learn from us; and no nation is fit to teach unless it is also willing to learn. Throughout Japan Americans are well treated, and any failure on the part of Americans at home to treat the Japanese with a like courtesy and consideration is by just so much a confession of inferiority in our civilization.

I recommend to the Congress that an act be passed specifically providing for the naturalization of Japanese who come here intending to become American citizens. One of the great embarrassments attending the performance of our international obligations is the fact that the statutes of the United States are entirely inadequate. They fail to give to the national government sufficiently ample power, through United States courts and by the use of the army and navy, to protect aliens in the rights secured to them under solemn treaties which are the law of the land. I therefore earnestly recommend that the criminal and civil statutes of the United States be so amended and added to as to enable the President to do his duty for the United States government, which is responsible in our international relations, to enforce the rights of aliens under treaties. Even as the law now is something can be done by the federal government toward this end, and in the matter now before me affecting the Japanese, everything that it is in my power to do will be done, and all of the forces, military and civil, of the United States which I may lawfully employ will be so employed.

The Insurrection in Cuba.

Last August an insurrection broke out in Cuba which it speedily grew evident that the existing Cuban government was powerless to quell. This government was repeatedly asked by the then Cuban government to intervene, and finally was notified by the President of Cuba that he intended to resign; that his decision was irrevocable; that none of the other constitutional officers would consent to carry on the government, and that he was powerless to maintain order. It was evident that chaos was impending, and there was every probability that if steps were not immediately taken by this government to try to restore order, the representatives of various European nations in the island would apply to their respective governments for armed intervention in order to protect the lives and property of their citizens. Thanks to the preparedness of our navy, I was able immediately to send enough ships to Cuba to prevent the situation from becoming hopeless; and I furthermore dispatched to Cuba the Secretary of War and the Assistant Secretary of State, in order that they might grapple with the situation on the ground.

When the election has been held and the new government inaugurated, in peaceful and orderly fashion the provisional government will come to an end. I take this opportunity of expressing upon behalf of the American people, with all possible solemnity, our most earnest hope that the people of Cuba will realize the imperative need of preserving justice and keeping order in the island. The United States wishes nothing of Cuba except that it shall prosper morally and materially, and wishes nothing of the Cubans save that they shall be able to preserve order among themselves and therefore to preserve their independence.

The Conference at Rio.

In many parts of South America there has been much misunderstanding of the attitude and purposes of the United States toward the other American republics. An idea had become prevalent that our assertion of the Monroe doctrine implied, or carried with it, an assumption of superiority, and of a right to exercise some kind of protectorate over the countries to whose territory that doctrine applies. Nothing could be farther from the truth. Yet that impression continued to be a serious barrier to good understanding, to friendly intercourse, to the introduction of American capital and the extension of American trade. The impression was so widespread that apparently it could not be reached by any ordinary means.

It was part of Secretary Root's mission to dispel this unfounded impression, and there is just cause to believe that he has succeeded.

Trip to Panama.

I have just returned from a trip to Panama and shall report to you at length later on the whole subject of the Panama canal.

The Algeciras Convention.

The Algeciras convention, which was signed by the United States as well as by most of the powers of Europe, supersedes the previous convention of 1880, which was also signed both by the United States and a majority of the European powers. This treaty confers upon us equal commercial rights with all European countries, and does not entail a single obligation of any kind upon us, and I earnestly hope it may be speedily ratified. To refuse to ratify it would merely mean that we forfeited our commercial rights in Morocco and would not achieve another object of any kind. In the event of such refusal we would be left for the first time in a hundred and twenty years without any commercial treaty with Morocco; and this at a time when we are everywhere seeking new markets and outlets for trade.

Protection of Fur Seals.

The laws for the protection of the seals within the jurisdiction of the United States need revision and amendment. In case we are compelled to abandon the hope of making arrangements with other governments to put an end to the hideous cruelty now incident to pelagic sealing, it will be a question for your serious consideration how far we should continue to protect and maintain the seal herd on land with the result of continuing such a practice, and whether it is not better to end the practice by exterminating the herd ourselves in the most humane way possible.

War for the Right.

It must ever be kept in mind that war is not merely justifiable, but imperative, upon honorable men, upon an honorable nation, where peace can only be obtained by the sacrifice of conscientious conviction or of national welfare. Peace is normally a great good, and normally it coincides with righteousness; but it is righteousness and not peace which should bind the conscience of a nation as it should bind the conscience of an individual; and neither a nation nor an individual can surrender conscience to another's keeping. Neither can a nation, which is an entity, and which does not die as individuals die, refrain from taking thought for the interest of the generations that are to come, no less than for the interest of the generation of to-day; and no public men have a right, whether from shortsightedness, from selfish indifference, or from sentimentality, to sacrifice national interests which are vital in character. A just war is in the long run far better for a nation's soul than the most prosperous peace obtained by acquiescence in wrong or injustice. Moreover, though it is criminal for a nation not to prepare for war, so that it may escape the dreadful consequences of being defeated in war, yet it must always be remembered that even to be defeated in war may be far better than not to have fought at all. As has been well and finely said, a beaten nation is not necessarily a disgraced nation; but the nation or man is disgraced if the obligation to defend right is shirked.

We should act as a nation do everything in our power for the cause of honorable peace. Nothing would more promote iniquity, nothing would further defer the reign upon earth of peace and righteousness, than for the free and enlightened peoples which, though with much stumbling and many shortcomings, nevertheless strive toward justice, deliberately to render themselves powerless while leaving every despotism and barbarism armed and able to work their wicked will. The chance for the settlement of disputes peacefully, by arbitration, now depends mainly upon the possession by the nations that mean to do right of sufficient armed strength to make their purpose effective.

The Army and Navy.

I do not ask that we continue to increase our navy. I ask merely that it be maintained at its present strength; and this can be done only if we replace the obsolete and outworn ships by new and good ones, the equals of any afloat in any navy. To stop building ships for one year means that for that year the navy goes back instead of forward. In both the army and the navy there is urgent need that everything possible should be done to maintain the highest standard for the personnel, alike as regards the officers and the enlisted men. For years prior to the Spanish war the secretaries of war were praised chiefly if they practiced economy; which economy, especially in connection with the quartermaster, commissary, and medical departments, was directly responsible for most of the mismanagement that occurred in the war itself—and parenthetically be it observed that the very people who clamored for the misdirected economy in the first place were foremost to denounce the mismanagement, loss, and suffering which were primarily due to this same misdirected economy and to the lack of preparation it involved. The readiness and efficiency of both the army and navy in dealing with the recent sudden crisis in Cuba illustrate afresh their value to the nation.

Theodore Roosevelt

NEIGHBORING TOWNS.

LAKE VILLA, ILL.

D. Sugar was a business visitor in Chicago Monday.

Mrs. B. Shoppelery visited in Chicago Tuesday.

Mat Sugar was a business visitor in Chicago Monday.

Will Hucker and wife visited in Chicago the last of the week.

Dr. Morrell was a visitor in Chicago on Friday and Saturday of last week.

Miss Edith Hucker visited in Chicago the latter part of last week.

Dr. W. E. Hesselgrave has purchased a new horse of Mr. Snyder of Libertyville.

James Kerr has moved his hardware store into the Hamlin building and is now ready for business.

Will Shehan is suffering from a severe attack of typhoid fever, but is reported some better.

A clay pigeon trap shoot will be pulled off in Lake Villa in the near future. Get the old musket out and oiled up and get your entry in.

The new pool room is now running full blast and doing a good business. As nice a pool room would be hard to find in a town of twice the size.

Several of our young men gave a bunko party in the Hamlin hall last Thursday evening. A goodly number of guests were present and all enjoyed a good time.

Are you going to the chicken pie supper and Christmas bazaar at the M. E. church in Lake Villa Friday, Dec. 7? If you don't you'll miss something good.

During the turkey raffle last week a 15 pound turkey escaped in the saloon and flew through the large plate glass window in front breaking it and causing a damage of $60.

On the 24th of December will occur the marriage of our fellow townsman, Francis Shreve, to Mrs. Hattie M. Gooch of Niantic. Ill., at Tailorville, Ill. Mr. Shreve is a native of Altona, Pa., and the son of John and Edith Shreve of that place. He has been employed for some time by T. R. Wilton and is known to all as an honest, sober and industrious young man of excellent standing in the community. He is a locomotive boiler maker by trade and is highly recommended in his profession.

GRAYSLAKE, ILL.

Mr. and Mrs. Savory attended the Stock Show at Chicago on Sunday.

Mrs. O. Washburn and youngest child are visiting friends in Chicago.

Mrs. Geo. McNamara of Russell, visited her parents here on Monday and Tuesday.

Mrs. E. B. Sherman spent Sunday and Monday with her sister, Mrs. Rommell, at Deerfield.

Mrs. Eugene Hendee returned home from a few days' visit in Chicago on Monday.

Miss Florence Druce returned on Tuesday from Chicago where she spent a week with friends.

Mr. and Mrs. Hubbard and daughter spent Thursday and Friday with their son and family at Kenosha.

Mrs. Al Thomson and children returned home from Wisconsin on Monday where they spent a week.

R. B. Godfrey will sail for England on Wednesday. He expects to return home again in the spring.

J. Hook, Sr., was taken suddenly ill on Saturday morning. A trained nurse is helping care for him and his many friends hope for a speedy recovery.

C. R. Sherman, the oculist, formerly of this burg who has spent the past few months in Virginia, is expected here on Thursday. Mr. Sherman had the misfortune while driving a nail to have it fly back and strike his spectacles breaking the glass a piece of which struck the ball of his eye. It is feared he will lose the sight. He is com- to consult a specialist in Chicago and will visit his brother, E. B. Sherman, and sister, Mrs. E. J. Higley, of this place.

MILLBURN, ILL.

Mrs. Etta Wienecke called here Saturday last.

Miss Carrie Bater returned from Kenosha on Tuesday last.

George Safford of Chicago, visited over Thanksgiving with his parents.

Carl Hughes of Libertyville, spent a few days with Leon Strang the past week.

Mr. and Mrs. Brown of Chicago, visited Thursday with Mr. and Mrs. Wentworth.

Clarke Ford of Milwaukee, has been here visiting with his sister, Mrs. M. Odett.

Mr. and Mrs. John Bonner and son Robert visited in Wheaton last Thursday.

Florence Rowling visited from Thursday till Sunday with her sister in Rockefeller.

Mr. and Mrs. Adams and two children of Chicago, spent Thanksgiving with Mr. R. Pantall.

Helen Safford, Mabel Bonner, Leon Strang, Olin Cleveland and Robert Bonner returned to Rochester Monday afternoon.

TREVOR, WIS.

Mrs. Palmatier of Salem, visited her daughter, Mrs. Patrick, on Tuesday.

Miss Frances Strong spent Saturday and Sunday with her parents in Burlington.

Mrs. Geo. Hillyer will entertain the Ladies Society on Thursday, Dec. 6.

Mrs. Fields left Monday morning for a two weeks' visit with her mother in Iowa.

Mr. and Mrs. Walsch entertained Mr. Walsch's father and brother over Thanksgiving.

Mr. and Mrs. N. Parks returned Friday evening from a few days' visit with relatives in Kenosha.

Mr. and Mrs. Dan Longman and family spent Thanksgiving with their parents, Mr. and Mrs. Drury, at Antioch.

Misses Nellie Kennedy, Grace Sheen and Vera Lubano, who are attending school away, spent Thanksgiving with their parents at their respective homes.

HICKORY, ILL.

Mrs. Geo. Edwards is visiting in Chicago.

Mr. and Mrs. Andrew Grant visited O. L. Hollenbeck last week Thursday.

Miss Cora Edwards spent a few days at home last week.

Mr. A. T. Savage and Curtis Wells spent Friday and Saturday in Kenosha.

Mr. Emmet King was home over Thanksgiving.

Remember the Aid Society Friday, Dec. 5, at Mrs. C. W. Taylor's. Dinner will be served.

Mrs. C. Taylor spent Friday and Saturday at Zion City.

RUSSELL, ILL.

Mrs. G. V. Young visited in Waukegan over Sunday.

Miss Thomas spent Thanksgiving with relatives at Libertyville.

Miss Nellie Carney and sister of Kenosha were seen on our streets Sunday.

Mr. Mike Hanlen of Libertyville called on old friends here during the week.

Preparations are being made for the Christmas entertainment at the church.

Miss Mollie Colby returned to Wheaton on Sunday evening after spending a few days at home.

Mr. David Murrie and sister, Mrs. Bonner returned home from Fremont, Neb., on Saturday evening.

Mr. and Mrs. Godfrey and son Reginald of Grayslake spent Thursday with Mr. and Mrs. G. P. McNamara.

Mr. and Mrs. G. A. Siver attended the wedding of Mrs. Siver's son, James Little at Milwaukee on Saturday evening.

Chas. Olson and family have moved to Ransey, Wis., where he will work for the North Western railroad.

W. H. Siver and family moved to Kenosha on Monday where they will make their future home. Their many friends here will miss them very much.

A Western Wonder.

There's a Hill in Bowie, Tex., that's twice as big as last year. This wonder is W. L. Hill, who from a weight of 90 pounds has grown to over 180. He says: "I suffered with a terrible cough, and doctors gave me up to die of consumption. I was reduced to 90 pounds when I began taking Dr. King's New Discovery for consumption, coughs and colds. Now, after taking 12 bottles, I have more than doubled in weight and am completely cured." Only sure cough and cold cure. Guaranteed by J. H. Swan, druggist. 50c and $1.00. Trial bottle free.

Fellow Passengers.

"Pardon me, your necktie has been sticking out for some time. I refrained from telling you sooner because those young ladies seemed so much amused."

Farmer—"Thankee; an' the oil from that lamp has been dropping on that light overcoat o' yourn for the last ten minutes, but every one seemed so tickled that I hated to spoil the fun."—London Mirror.

A Miraculous Cure.

The followiug statement by H. M. Adams and wife, Henrietta, Pa., will interest parents and others. "A miraculous cure has taken place in our home. Our child had eczema 5 years and was pronounced incurable, when we read about Electric Bitters, and concluded to try it. Before the second bottle was all taken we noticed a change for the better, and after taking 7 bottles he was completely cured." It's the up-to-date blood medicine and body building tonic. Guaranteed. 50c and $1.00 at J. H. Swan's drug store.

An Office Ruse.

Another way to get the office boy into the habit of sweeping under the radiator is to put a quarter there occasionally.—Exchange.

The Changing Rose.

The changing rose is a plant to the cultivation of which the Japanese devote much attention. It produces a tiny but beautifully formed flower. On being taken suddenly out of a dark place into a sunny room it slowly assumes a pale pink hue, which gradually grows in intensity until it becomes of the deepest red shade. The color vanishes again at night or when the rose is replaced in a dark room.

Long Tennessee Fight.

For twenty years W. L. Rawls, of Bells, Tenn., fought nasal catarrh. He writes: "The swelling and soreness inside my nose was fearful, till I began applying Bucklen's Arnica Salve to the sore surface: this caused the soreness and swelling to disappear, never to return." Best salve in existence. 25c at J. H. Swan, druggist.

End of Leap Year.

In 800 years leap year will have become a thing of the past. By that time the extra 11 days lost to make up the changes from the old Julian calendar to the present one will all have been duly accounted for and the world will roll round in just 365 days, with never a leap year intervening.

One Sure-Enough Remedy.

A western physician recommends buttermilk as a cure for drunkenness. Another remedy is to stop drinking.

KILL THE COUGH AND CURE THE LUNGS

WITH Dr. King's New Discovery.

FOR CONSUMPTION, COUGHS and COLDS

Price 50c & $1.00 Free Trial.

Surest and Quickest Cure for all THROAT and LUNG TROUBLES, or MONEY BACK.

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Send model, sketch or photo of invention for free report on patentability. For free book, How to Secure Patents and TRADE-MARKS write to

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Cramps

"Because women some of their most excruciatingly painful hours. Mrs. Lula Berry, of Farmington, Ark., writes: "I suffered with terrible cramps every month, and would sometimes lose consciousness for 4 to 9 hours. On a friend's advice I took

WINE OF CARDUI

WOMAN'S RELIEF

and as a result am now relieved of all my pains, and am doing all my housework." No matter what symptoms your female trouble may cause, the most reliable, scientific remedy for them, is Cardui. Try it.

At all Druggists E31

Adjudication Notice.

Public notice is hereby given that the subscriber executor of the last will and testament of Jacob Theobold deceased, will attend the County Court of Lake County, at a term thereof to be holden at the Court House in Waukegan, in said county, on the first Monday of January next, 1907, when and where all persons having claims against said estate are notified and requested to present the same to said court for adjudication.

JOHN E. THEOBOLD, Executor.

Waukegan, Ill., Nov. 19, 1906. 13w4

New Cure for Epilepsy.

J. B. Waterman, of Watertown, O., rural free delivery, writes: "My daughter, afflicted for years with epilepsy, was cured by Dr. King's New Life Pills. She has not had an attack for over two years." Best body cleanser and life giving tonic pills on earth. 25c at J. H. Swan's drug store.

[illegible] and a Simple.

Miss d[illegible]—"Doctor, what is the secret of [illegible]ty?" Family Physician (confidentially)—"Be pretty."

Hein Ornstein Co

212 NORTH GENESEE STREET — WAUKEGAN, ILLINOIS

THANKSGIVING IS PAST

AND now thoughts of Christmas are occupying the minds of all. You undoubtedly have many dear ones whom you will wish to remember with a gift of some sort. An article of clothing will make a very useful and acceptable gift. Let us suggest a Cloak, Suit, Waist, Skirt, Hat, or some one the other hundreds of beautiful and useful articles we have in store for you. We carry everything in the way of Women's, Misses' and Children's Ready-to-wear Garments in an assortment and range of prices sure to bring entire satisfaction to all and meet the demands of every purse.

We wish to call your attention to the large two-page ad which will appear in next week's issue of this paper. Watch for it. There'll be something there you will want to buy for your wife, mother, sister or sweetheart.

Remember, a positive guarantee goes with our goods and if you buy an article of us that does not give entire satisfaction you may bring it back and we will be pleased to exchange it or refund your money.

Car fare refunded to out of town customers on purchases of $5.00 or over.